THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

April 12, 1952 Volume IV, Number 9

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Planning Output Under the New Price Index System

I—Why Jazz Is Not for Soviet Ears

II—But 'Light Variety Music' Is Different

More on Ideological Work in Central Asia

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: $50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying $100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, $3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithoprinters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Planning Output Under the New Price Index System

Consultation: PLANNING GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN COMPARABLE PRICES. (By G. Drampyan and N. Fedotov. Planovoye khozyaistvo, No. 1, January-February [published in March], pp. 75-79. 5000 words. Condensed text:) Two kinds of indices are used in the socialist economy for planning and recording output—indices of material commodities and value indices.

Material commodity indices are needed for planning and recording output because it is only in these terms (tons, meters, kilowatt hours, commodity units, etc.) that the quantities of metal, coal, oil, machines of various kinds, cotton fabrics, footwear of various types, etc., to be produced in the plan can be defined. ... The system of material balances in the plan is based on material indices.

The material commodity indices are important not only in the drafting of the plan but also in checking its fulfillment. The Party and the government have condemned the pernicious practice of certain ministries and enterprises which fulfill or overfulfill the gross output plan by producing an excess of secondary products not vital to the national economy while failing to meet the goals for output of essential items. Unqualified attainment of the goals set by the plan for the full range of output in the proper assortment and quality is a paramount requirement of state plan discipline.

Value indices are employed along with material commodity indices in socialist planning and recording of output. ... The volume of gross and marketable output is defined in the plan and in records of output in terms of money as a measure of value and price as the monetary expression of value. The volume of output of an enterprise or shop section producing only a single kind of item can be expressed in material commodity indices, but the volume of output of an enterprise producing a variety of goods—not to mention the output of an entire branch of the economy or the economy as a whole—cannot be expressed in material commodity indices and must be represented in value terms. This explains the importance of describing gross and marketable output in the national economic plan in the form of indices which provide a common denominator for the volume of output of each enterprise, each branch of industry, and industry and even agriculture as a whole. These indices of gross and marketable output also make it possible to disclose structural changes in industry and in the national economy as a whole, as well as changes in the country's various economic regions, republics and provinces. ...

The wealth of experience of many years of socialist planning of the U.S.S.R. national economy shows that in the socialist economy the best and most trustworthy method of measuring the growth of physical volume of industrial output is an index computed on the basis of the volume of all kinds of industrial output valued in comparable prices. This method, in contrast to the nominal and imperfect indices used in capitalist countries, provides an accurate determination of the true physical volume of output. ...

In capitalist countries indices of the physical volume of output are arrived at in very simplified and crude ways. As a rule they are determined on the basis of an assessment (in comparable prices) of output of a limited range of commodities which are called "representative" of various periods of time. In the capitalist economy, founded on private ownership of the means of production, statistics are powerless to provide a direct calculation of the total mass of commodities. As a result these indices cannot reflect structural changes in the development of capitalist industry. This leads to gross distortion of the true curve of physical volume of output and enables bourgeois economists and statisticians to engage in all manner of falsification.

The socialist economy, in which economic development is determined and guided by the state national economic plan, cannot accept an approximate index of the physical volume of industrial output computed on the basis of a limited range of "representative" commodities. The socialist planned economy, resting on public ownership of the means of production, makes it possible to cover by direct calculation the total mass of goods produced and consequently there is no need for such an imperfect method as indices based on a limited range of commodities.

The prices used in planning industrial output until 1949 were those of 1926-27. An index of gross output in constant prices of 1926-27 was used for evaluating plan fulfillment, for computing the curve of the physical volume of industrial output over a number of years, and for calculating the growth of labor productivity and the division of industrial output into producers' goods (group A) and consumers' goods (group B).

Computing gross output in constant prices of 1926-27 met the need for comparability of the physical volume of production and of labor productivity in various periods and correctly reflected the structural shifts which had taken place in industry and the economy as a whole. Constant prices for new items of production were constructed on the basis of their labor input and unit cost under conditions of fully organized production and also on the basis of the labor input and unit cost of analogous types of products that had been produced earlier. ...

Major postwar changes in the range and assortment of items produced and the substantial lowering of the price level in recent years brought about the need to change from constant prices of 1926-27 to a different price basis for computing gross output in accordance with the new conditions of development of the national economy.

The planning of gross industrial output in constant prices of 1926-27 was abolished in 1949 and recording of gross output in these prices was abolished, effective in 1952. Planning of gross industrial output was conducted in 1949-51 in the then current wholesale prices of enterprises, and a system of planning and recording gross industrial output in the wholesale prices of enterprises as of Jan. 1, 1952, was established, to become effective from 1952 onward.

As is known, the government made new reductions, effective Jan. 1, 1952, in the wholesale prices of metals, machinery and equipment, fuel, chemicals, building materials and paper, and also reduced the rates charged for electric power, heating and freight shipment. These new reductions in wholesale prices and charges are of great importance to the national economy. They increase the stimulus to reduce production costs and increase profitability in all branches of the economy and will further the strengthening of cost accounting in industrial enterprises.

The reduced wholesale prices established Jan. 1, 1952, are the wholesale prices in force in enterprises at the present time. The plans of enterprises for gross and marketable output in 1952 are fixed in these prices and enterprises sell their products at these prices. The prices of Jan. 1, 1952, are also to be the comparable prices [base year prices] for calculating the dynamics of physical volume of industrial output and industrial labor productivity during the next five-year period.

The change to planning and recording gross industrial output in the wholesale prices of enterprises as of Jan. 1, 1952, represents an improvement in the method of comparable prices. These comparable prices correspond to the level of development which the national economy has attained as a result of successful fulfillment of the first postwar five-year plan and reflect the structural changes in the branches of industry which occurred in that five-year plan.

The experience gained in planning gross and marketable output shows that current wholesale prices of enterprises are absolutely essential in planning marketable output. The relationships between volume of marketable output, unit costs, profits and other indices of the plan are established by means of the current wholesale prices. The plan for unit costs of industrial output is determined from the range of goods which comprise the marketable output, priced at the wholesale prices set for enterprises. The profitability of an enterprise can

likewise be determined by direct comparison of the unit-cost and wholesale-price indices of the marketable output plan.

Experience has also shown that when planning and recording marketable output in current wholesale prices of enterprises is well organized, the planning of gross output of enterprises in these prices is not a practical necessity. Gross output in current prices can be arrived at by adding up marketable output, the differences between the incompleted production and semimanufactured goods left over at the beginning and end of the year, and the value of the customer's raw material. Consequently a system has now been established under which marketable output is planned in the current wholesale prices set for enterprises, while gross output is planned in comparable prices.

From 1952 to 1955, inclusive, gross industrial output for the U.S.S.R. as a whole, as well as for ministries, departments and enterprises, is to be planned and recorded in the Jan. 1, 1952, wholesale prices of enterprises. Plan fulfillment and the rate of growth of gross industrial output is to be calculated in these prices. Labor productivity is likewise to be planned and recorded on the basis of gross output in the Jan. 1, 1952, wholesale prices of enterprises.

At the same time, recording of gross output in current wholesale prices of enterprises has been retained for dual record-keeping on an annual basis, which will make it possible to find the index of current average prices for the year in relation to the level of comparable prices of Jan. 1, 1952.

Adoption of the Jan. 1, 1952, wholesale prices of enterprises as comparable prices for planning and recording gross industrial output is based, first, on the fact that these prices cover the entire range of output now produced and, secondly, on the fact that on Jan. 1, 1952, considerable reductions were made in wholesale prices for the output of branches of heavy industry and also in rail and water transport rates. Thus maximum approximation of comparable prices to current wholesale prices of enterprises has been achieved.

The adoption of comparable prices for the planning and recording of gross output frees enterprises and ministries from the burden of technical work involved in recalculating the plan for gross output in the event of a change in prices. It ensures the possibility of obtaining comparable statistics on output for different periods and for all the necessary cross-sections, for calculating the rate of growth in the physical volume of output not only for the country as a whole, but for ministries, departments, Union republics, economic regions and individual enterprises. The planning and recording of gross output in the prices of Jan. 1, 1952, will serve as a reliable base for determining the growth in labor productivity.

The following prices are used as comparable prices for planning and recording gross output.

For those forms of output for which the wholesale prices of enterprises were changed effective Jan. 1, 1952, the new wholesale prices approved by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers are taken as the comparable prices, or the new wholesale prices approved (by permission of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers) by ministries and departments, Councils of Ministers of Union and autonomous republics or territory, province, district and city Soviet executive committees. For forms of output for which the wholesale prices were not changed Jan. 1, 1952, the wholesale prices effective on that date are taken as comparable prices.

Effective Jan. 1, 1952, wholesale prices were reduced mainly for products of branches of heavy industry. Wholesale prices for products of light industry and the food industry were reduced effective March 1, 1951. Therefore the wholesale prices effective March 1, 1951, are to be considered as comparable wholesale prices for output of light industry and the food industry.

The Councils of Ministers of Union and autonomous republics and territory, province, district and city Soviet executive committees fix the wholesale prices for certain types of output manufactured by enterprises of local industry and the producers' cooperatives from local raw materials and waste products. In the course of the year the wholesale prices for these types of output are reviewed with a view to reducing them, taking account of the current level of unit costs and profitability. The wholesale prices confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1952, are to be taken as comparable wholesale prices for these types of output, except for those products for which new wholesale prices were introduced effective Jan. 1, 1952. This also refers to the lists of wholesale prices approved by ministries and departments.

In cases in which wholesale prices include the turnover tax, this must be deducted from the wholesale prices when calculating gross output. For goods for which only retail prices have been approved, retail prices are used as comparable prices after deduction of the turnover tax and trade discounts.

For types of output calculated in the 1952 plan in temporary or contract prices, the temporary or contract prices are to be taken as comparable prices. In the event that in the course of the year wholesale prices are approved for them in place of the temporary contract prices, this change in prices is to be reflected only in the calculation of marketable output, which is planned and calculated in the current wholesale prices of enterprises. New types of output are to be recorded in the records of gross output up to the end of 1952 in temporary or contract prices, i.e., in the prices used in the plan.

When the plan for 1953 is compiled the comparable prices for types of output calculated in the 1952 plan in temporary or contract prices are to be those approved for them in price lists during 1952 without recalculating the statistics recorded for the previous year. This method of calculating gross output is to be retained for the entire period for which the wholesale prices of Jan. 1, 1952, are to be used as comparable prices.

Thus temporary or contract prices are to be used as comparable prices for new types of output during the first year in which they are in production, and in subsequent years the price-list prices approved for them are to be used as comparable prices.

As a result of the steady increase in labor productivity, wide-scale adoption of new machinery, perfecting of the technological processes of production and the struggle waged by the working people for economies in raw materials and auxiliary supplies, the unit cost of industrial output is falling year by year. On this foundation a systematic reduction in wholesale prices and a strengthening of the ruble's exchange rate is effected. In the future, when a new mass reduction in the wholesale prices of enterprises occurs, a somewhat different method of pricing new types of output in comparable prices will be needed.

All the types of output for which approved wholesale prices exist are to be calculated in these prices in the future and these prices will be considered comparable prices of Jan. 1, 1952. Types of output which go into production after a mass reduction in wholesale prices are to be priced in the current wholesale prices of enterprises and divided by the coefficient arrived at by dividing the value of the category of output in question in current wholesale prices by the value of this output in the prices of Jan. 1, 1952. In other words, it is expedient to use the index of price changes for such kinds of output.

The following example shows the method of determining the index of the wholesale prices of enterprises after their reduction. For types of output for which approved prices of Jan. 1, 1952, exist, the index is to be calculated as follows:

Items of Output	Year's Plan (thous. tons)	In Comparable Prices of Jan. 1, 1952		In New Reduced Prices	
		Price per unit (rubles)	Total (thous. rubles)	Price per unit (rubles)	Total (thous. rubles)
A	100	50	5,000	45	4,500
B	250	80	20,000	76	19,000
C	1,200	15	18,000	12.5	15,000
D	5	400	2,000	300	1,500
E	200	25	5,000	25	5,000
Total	——	—	50,000	——	45,000

Thus the index of prices after their reduction is in this case 45,000 : 50,000 = 0.9. On the basis of this index comparable prices for the new types of output must be established, for which purpose the following calculations must be made:

New Items of Output	Year's Plan (thous. tons)	In Current Approved Prices	
		Price per Unit (rubles)	Total (thous. rubles)
F	80	27	2,160
G	1,000	9	9,000
Total	——	—	11,160
New items in comparable prices (11,160 + 0.9)			12,400

For individual types of output the comparable prices per unit are: for the product designated F, 27 + 0.9 = 30 rubles, and for the product designated G, 9 + 0.9 = 10 rubles.

Planning officials of ministries, chief administrations and enterprises are now faced with the practical task of recalculating gross output for the years 1950 and 1951 in comparable prices as of Jan. 1, 1952. All enterprises (except subsidiary ones) must carry out this recalculation in the following manner. That part of the output which was recorded in terms of kind must be repriced in wholesale prices of Jan. 1, 1952, and in wholesale prices of Jan. 1, 1951. This is necessary in order to establish the index of the price changes, which is to be obtained by dividing the value of the above-mentioned part of the output for the year in question in prices of Jan. 1, 1952, by the value of the same output in prices of Jan. 1, 1951. In order to establish the volume of total gross output in comparable prices (excluding that part of the output which is not recorded in terms of kind), the index obtained must be multiplied by the value of total gross output for the period in question in the prices of Jan. 1, 1951. Gross output for 1951 must be thus recalculated for each individual month. For the year 1950 recalculation of the output for each month must be carried out in accordance with the indices of relationship between the two prices referred to, fixed for each month in 1951.

Recalculation of gross output of subsidiary enterprises for 1950 and 1951 (for the year as a whole and for each month) in comparable prices of Jan. 1, 1952, must be effected by ministries and departments in a centralized manner, on the basis of report statistics on gross output of these enterprises in current prices.

[Additional articles on prices and industrial planning will follow in subsequent issues of the Current Digest of the Soviet Press.]

I—Why Jazz Is Not for Soviet Ears

Answers to Readers' Questions: REGARDING JAZZ. (By M. Sokolsky. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, Feb. 16, p. 3. Complete text:) L. Svetovidov, a Leningrad reader of Sovetskoye iskusstvo, asks in a letter to the editor: "Why is jazz music currently condemned? I know that it is the composer's duty to write music that is close and understandable to the people, but why cannot such music be played by a jazz band? After all, it is the content and not the form that counts. Dance music and songs sound livelier and better when played by a jazz band than when played by a symphony orchestra. Why cannot jazz music be developed along with symphonic music and given an affirmative content?"

Dear Comrade Svetovidov: You wish to know why Soviet music cannot be played by a jazz band and why jazz music cannot be given "an affirmative content," as you put it. Such questions could arise in your mind, Comrade Svetovidov, only because you are far from clear about the "relationship" between the orchestra and the music it performs. You conceive of an orchestra, like a piano, a violin or the human voice, as a kind of "technical medium" for "conveying music" and so far as the medium is concerned it "does not matter" what music it conveys. Hence your bewilderment as you ask: Why cannot Soviet compositions be played by a jazz band?

But in reality things are quite different. You yourself find that the same compositions sound different when performed by different orchestras; you think dance music and songs sound "livelier and better" when performed on jazz instruments. But to give a livelier tone or, on the contrary, a somber hue to a work of art is to make a substantial alteration in its content, not just in its outer form. So we must draw the following conclusion: Orchestras (like, we repeat, a piano or the human voice) are not at all indifferent and neutral with respect to the music they play. They contribute a great deal of their own, something that becomes an integral part of the music they perform, even if we consider only the nuances of shade and the tone of individual instruments. That is why a composer, even while first planning a new work, dedicates it "in advance," so to speak, to a particular instrument or voice or particular kind of orchestra.

But even if we reduce matters purely to the fact that the orchestra lends color to the music, you must agree that the nature of the shading selected for the music is of great importance. Some pigments suit it; they are organic, they fit its character and style; they are suggested, as it were, by the very content of the music. There are other colors, on the other hand, which are unsuitable, alien, unfit; they do not harmonize with the given composition. If you were given a violet and orange jacket to try on, you would probably refuse indignantly and firmly to wear such parrot-like attire. Why, then, do you suggest, Comrade Svetovidov, that our lucid, beautiful, realistic music be clad in the tatters of overseas jazz, totally alien to its spirit and nature, utterly discordant with both its content and its style?

What, indeed, is less "in harmony" with our music, our Soviet songs, the Soviet peoples' great wealth of folklore, than a saxophone throbbing like an aching tooth or howling away, than trombones roaring deafeningly, than muted trumpets squealing, or the monotonous, dull thump of the whole family of percussion instruments relentlessly hammering into the listeners' consciousness the mechanically repetitious rhythms of fox trot or rhumba?

No! We are resolutely opposed to the artificial combination of our music with the jazz band; those who try to squeeze our music into jazz form by main force mutilate and mangle it.

If jazz is absolutely irreconcilable with Soviet music, it is just as impossible to divorce jazz from the music usually known as "light Western music," Western dance music. The light Western genre and jazz originated together and the one cannot exist without the other. There is complete "harmony" and unity here, absolutely identical purpose and the same performing medium, the jazz band. It is thoroughly characteristic that all bourgeois musical culture, the whole modern culture of the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries, is imbued with the jazz spirit.

No one has described the nature of jazz, its social origins and its present-day function more clearly, more graphically and more forcefully than Maxim Gorky. More than 20 years ago he wrote:

"Suddenly the thoughtful silence is broken by the dull beat of an idiotic drumstick—one, two, three, ten, 20 drumbeats and then, like a lump of mud dropped into clear, transparent water, there comes a wild shrieking, whistling, roaring, howling and banging; inhuman voices, suggestive of a horse's neighing, burst forth; there is the grunting of brass pigs, the braying of donkeys, the croaking of frogs a-wooing; all this outrageous chaos of mad sound follows a barely perceptible rhythm; and after listening for a minute or two to these wails one involuntarily begins to imagine that an orchestra of madmen is performing.***"

"***The radio in the neighboring hotel room consoles the world of the fat people, the world of animals of prey, as it wafts to them through the air a new fox trot played by a Negro band. This is music for the fat people.***

"***The 'evolution' which the fat people are experiencing is a process of degeneration.

"It is an evolution from the beauty of the minuet and the

ardor of the waltz to the cynicism of the fox trot and the convulsions of the Charleston, from Mozart and Beethoven to a jazz band of Negroes who probably laugh to themselves as they watch their White masters turn into the savages whom the Negroes of America have left far behind them and from whom they are progressing farther and farther.

"****An inhuman bass bellows English words and is drowned out by some kind of barbaric trumpet that sounds like a camel in misery; the drum clatters; a horrible clarinet wails heartrendingly; the saxophone quacks and hoots. Fat haunches sway, thousands, tens of thousands of fat legs shuffle and stamp.

"Finally the music for the fat people comes to a climax in deafening thunder as if the heavens had dropped a crate of dishes."

In creating the music for the fat ones, American bourgeois musicians have also created the orchestra it requires. How can one develop jazz music and give it affirmative, moreover Soviet, content? The very essence of this jazz is utter rejection of everything affirmative that ever existed in the musical culture of the past. More: it is not merely a rejection of classical music culture, it is essentially a rejection of music itself.

Bourgeois musicologists at one time built up a legend of the folk nature of jazz. The jazz band was presented as a genuine native Negro orchestra. Actually this was the most shameless lie, a malicious calumny of "White" lovers of "Black exotica." Present-day jazz contains nothing of a genuine Negro folk quality. It is typical cosmopolitan art. When they took motifs from Negro folklore for restaurant jazz, these motifs not only lost all their national folk flavor but were utterly distorted, "lynched" and mocked by the American musical Ku-Klux Klansmen. This barbaric gangster treatment of the art of the Negro people cannot but call forth the indignation of Soviet people, who love and cherish the folk art of all nationalities. Those who know and prize the marvelous art of Paul Robeson, of the splendid Negro woman singer Marian Anderson and of many other great Negro singers scorn and despise jazz, that "American way of art!"

Need one mention too that jazz in the U.S.A. is not just "art," but, like the Hollywood "industry," a business, an article of export. They call jazz there "the music of big business." The U.S.A. "bestows upon" the Marshallized countries tens of millions of jazz records, along with Hollywood's trash. There is double profit and a double purpose in this: to dispose of unsold stocks and by the scrunch and squeal and roar of senseless, stupefying jazz "music" to deafen, to kill the man in men, to turn them into cannon fodder. Jazz is the music of enslavement of the spirit. That is why, Comrade Svetovidov, we will tender no lenience to jazz. Soviet musical culture is incompatible with jazz!

You write that a jazz band is better and livelier than a symphony orchestra. But to a normal ear, unspoiled by jazz music this assertion sounds, if you pardon us, barbaric. It is incomprehensible how the wealth of tone of the symphonic orchestra, the endless variety of its timbre and all its expressive characteristics can be compared with the poor sound of a jazz band as monotonous as the sands of the Sahara.

A symphony orchestra can be absorbing, one can love it like a living being. But to fall in love with a jazz band is truly like falling in love with a pneumatic drill!

Make a serious effort, Comrade Svetovidov, to familiarize yourself with operatic and symphonic music. Make friends and comrades of persons who love real music. Try going to the opera with them regularly, go to the Large Hall of the Leningrad Philharmonic, that genuine shrine of symphonic music. A wonderful, absorbing world of real art will open up to you. And you will become sorry for yourself for having spent so many years side by side with this world and not even suspecting its existence. Any jazz will seem to you coarse, clumsy, squalid, strange and undesirable, and you will completely understand and feel why jazz music is inimical to genuine art, to our Soviet music. And why the great Gorky branded it with the precise and wrathful description, "the music of the fat ones."

II—But 'Light Variety Music' Is Different

Review of Letters to the Editor: ONCE AGAIN REGARDING JAZZ. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, March 12, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Sovetskoye iskusstvo has recently received many comments from readers on M. Sokolsky's article "Regarding Jazz." The letters come from various parts of the Soviet Union, from persons of various occupations and ages. The majority of the responses show that their authors take a deep interest in the solution of the question raised. ...

Side by side with sharp condemnation of American jazz music, some readers touch upon the question of "Soviet jazz." "Why cannot Soviet jazz exist?" "And how does a variety jazz band differ from a jazz band?" "Are not many jazz instruments included in the variety bands conducted by Utyosov, Knushevitsky and Aivazyan?" "These bands play with feeling, intelligently, with a good understanding of music, and without unnecessary dash and brassiness," write Comrades Demidov (Riga), Melevich (Radun), Veselovsky (Baku) and Maretsky (Sevastopol).

It is apparent that, by virtue of the confusion in terminology which exists to this day, the readers mean by the term "Soviet jazz" the variety orchestra, which not only can but should exist in Soviet musical culture. So-called "light" music—music for the variety orchestra and brass band, for orchestras of folk instruments and national ensembles, and for dancing—is warmly loved by listeners and should be encouraged in every way.

But the variety orchestra has nothing in common with the jazz band, although a variety orchestra can and usually does have many instruments which are also used in jazz. There are no bad, worthless instruments; there is only bad use of instruments. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the instrumental make-up of the jazz band itself refutes the legend of its alleged folk origin: the jazz band contains trombones, violins, saxophones and trumpets, but who would ever think of considering them "Negro" instruments? In jazz all these old, good, beautiful instruments are used in the most repulsive manner, perverting them and distorting their natural, noble sonority.

The "style" of playing jazz is based on barbarous distortion of the sounds to which our ears are accustomed, on exaggeratedly crude syncopated rhythms and on artificial, unnatural timbres of the orchestra instruments. The piano, the richest instrument in its powers of tone-color and eloquence, is converted in jazz into a dry percussion instrument on which the pianist furiously beats out the rhythm. The bright, heroic sound of the trumpet is muffled in jazz by the mutes, and the noble timbres of the trombones and saxophones are distorted—all of this in order to find some "super-original" sounds.

The bands conducted by Utyosov, Knùshevitsky and Aivazyan have reorganized and changed their instrumental composition, have altered the principles of orchestration and performance, and are abandoning many methods of jazz playing—and that is why there is no basis for calling them jazz bands.

Some readers who protest against the "roaring" and "croaking" of jazz consider that "the soft sound of the tango and the slow fox trot have a place in our way of life." But what is there in common between the whining, tearful intonations of the tango, "without kith or kin," or the exaggeratedly erotic rhythms of the "slow fox trot" and healthy Soviet lyric feeling and the bright, optimistic temperament of Soviet people? Can a popular Soviet song really come from the "lips" of such a band without distortion? Can it really reveal the beauty of the musical forms in the best works of popular Soviet music?

The confusion in terminology has led I. Suslov (Moscow) to the notion that all "light" Soviet music is "jazz." We do not have "jazz songs by Soviet composers," Comrade Suslov; but there are Soviet popular songs and variety songs. If the influence of jazz is felt in some of these, this is by no means characteristic of Soviet song music but only indicates that certain composers and singers have not yet overcome deficiencies.

The question of Soviet light music decidedly interests and troubles all the writers of the letters. In fact, this is one of the most vexed and important questions.

The function of variety orchestras is to embellish the recreation of Soviet people with beautiful, tasteful and comprehensible (we mean comprehensible, not banal!) music. Unfortunately, there is still a great deal of jazz pseudo art in the repertoire of many of even the best variety orchestras. Soviet composers, who devote inadmissibly little attention to popular genres, are primarily to blame for this. ...

The small group of composers who write genuinely artistic light music does not cope with the enormous repertoire requirements of the numerous variety bands which serve the needs of parks of culture and rest and play in the lobbies of motion picture theaters and on dance floors. This has made it possible for a large number of hack composers, who put out a mass of dull, characterless music which often reproduces cheap, banal clichés borrowed from Western dance forms, to "make a living" out of light music.

We must obtain an abundance and diversity of good Soviet light music. Soviet light music, employing and developing the traditions of folk and classical art, must train the tastes of the listeners, furnish them pleasure and relaxation, and meet the growing esthetic standards of our people, just as great opera and symphonic music meet those standards.

The Committee on Affairs of the Arts, the Union of Soviet Composers, the Radio Committee and the State Music Publishing House must pay the greatest attention to composition and popularization of Soviet light music. This music must be effectively light and gay, cheerful and buoyant. In order to create such works, Soviet composers and Soviet variety orchestras must abhor modern Western jazz and the refashioning of it in Soviet style; they must create genuine models of the mass, popular genre, models which will take their place along with operas, symphonies, cantatas and songs in the golden treasury of Soviet music classics.

More on Ideological Work in Central Asia

IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS OF TADZHIKISTAN. (By B. Gafurov, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Tadzhikistan. Bolshevik, No. 2, January [published in February], pp. 45-55. 8000 words. Condensed text:) ... As in every republic, ideological work in the Tadzhik Socialist Soviet Republic has its own specific features. Tadzhikistan has a border of more than 1000 kilometers facing foreign countries. The fact that the peoples of the countries of the Near East and Far East, notwithstanding all the obstacles placed in their way, are coming to know of the successes of the U.S.S.R. in the economic and cultural spheres, that information about the heroic accomplishments of the Soviet peoples, including the Tadzhik people, is getting through to the working masses of the colonial and dependent countries, arouses the rage of the imperialists and with trebled rage they are pursuing subversive activity against us, spreading false rumors, attempting to sow national disunity, seeking to support and animate religious and other survivals of the past. The reactionaries of the colonial and semidependent countries of the East willingly place their territory at the disposal of the Anglo-American imperialists and aid them in every way in their subversive operations against the U.S.S.R. Therefore it is of utmost importance in the ideological work of Party organizations of Tadzhikistan to intensify the revolutionary vigilance of our cadres and of the entire people.

A second feature of ideological work in Tadzhikistan is related to the country's prerevolutionary past. Although we have great achievements in the development of culture, in raising the ideological and cultural level of our cadres, we have not yet succeeded in finally overcoming the burdensome heritage of the past. A considerable number of executive officials, especially at the district level, are in serious need of improvement in their cultural development. Therefore it is the task of our Party organizations to be particularly persistent in raising the political understanding and general culture of our cadres. ...

The conditions which obtain in our country also demand our untiring concern for the liquidation of survivals of the old attitude to women. For centuries the exploiting classes and the reactionary priesthood in the Moslem East have preached the inequality of women. Woman has been without rights, suppressed and kept in servility, the property of man. The emancipation of women and guaranteeing of equal rights for women constitutes a great achievement of the October socialist revolution. Tadzhik women take active part, along with their husbands, fathers and brothers, in economic and social and political life. Cadres of women have been formed—experts in cotton growing, animal husbandry, silk cultivation; more and more women are to be found in the ranks of the intelligentsia; women have appeared in public office. Nevertheless, survivals of an incorrect attitude to women still remain among a part of the people and even among some Soviet and Party officials. Backward individuals try to keep women from receiving secondary and higher education; in some districts no measures are taken to promote women to important work on the collective farms, and sometimes in industrial enterprises, offices and institutions insufficient attention is paid to political and cultural-educational work among women.

The Party organization of Tadzhikistan clearly recognizes that to relax its ideological work would be to the great detriment of the interests of our Party, the interests of our state that is building communism. The higher the level of the Party organization's ideological work, the more effective the functioning of the Party organization, the better will it succeed in meeting its economic-political tasks and in carrying out the communist education of the masses. ...

The Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee is taking measures to raise the general educational level of our cadres. We have set ourselves the task of seeing that those Communists who have not completed their higher education should receive correspondence courses in the higher educational institutions and that Communists who have not completed their secondary education should join special groups in the evening classes for young workers and farm workers. More than 3000 Communists are now enrolled in the incomplete secondary [seven-year] and complete secondary [ten-year] night schools, more than 2000 Communists are enrolled in correspondence courses of the higher and secondary educational institutions, 244 are enrolled in the republic's Party school or taking courses organized by this school, 116 are enrolled in the higher Party School (including its correspondence course department) and in the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Periodicals and newspapers are of inestimable importance in the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism. Tadzhikistan has eight republic newspapers, eight province papers, 59 district papers and nine magazines; the total circulation per issue exceeds 300,000. The republic and province newspapers publish articles to help those studying Marxism-Leninism, while the magazine Bolshevik Tadzhikistana [Bolshevik of Tadzhikistan] publishes articles on theory by qualified propagandists. However, propaganda articles [articles propagating knowledge of the Communist theory.—Trans.] appear unsystematically in our newspapers and magazines, and some of them are written at a low ideological level. There is inadequate treatment of positive experience in propaganda work and shortcomings are not sufficiently disclosed.

A very important failing of the Party organization of Tadzhikistan was the slackening of propaganda among the Young Communist League members and youth generally. A check made by the Tadzhikistan Party Central Committee jointly with the Central Committee of the Y.C.L. showed that in the past school year the Y.C.L. education syllabus was not completed in many districts, while numerous study groups disintegrated. The bureau of the Tadzhikistan Y.C.L. Central Committee directed the educational work of the Y.C.L. unsatisfactorily.

The question of the state of educational work in the Young Communist League was discussed by the Bureau of the Tadzhikistan Party Central Committee and at a plenary session of the Tadzhikistan Young Communist League Central Committee. ...

The primary Party organizations now have 1900 agitation groups operating, with more than 30,000 agitators. Conferences of the leaders of agitation groups are held monthly in city and district committees, while seminar sessions of agitators are held every ten days in the primary Party units of industrial enterprises, collective farms, state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations. ...

Public education is an important sector of the ideological front. In terms of volume we have indubitable successes to our credit in this sector. ... However, the quality of work in the schools still fails to meet the increasing requirements. In some districts a large number of pupils each year is permitted to drop out of schools, mainly in the senior grades. In a number of districts, especially in the mountainous regions, the standard of instruction in certain subjects is very low. The pupils sometimes do not acquire a basic and firm grasp of their native language, of Russian, mathematics, physics and chemistry. As a consequence, a part of those leaving school fail to pass entrance examinations to higher educational institutions. ...

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has helped us to bring to light important shortcomings and distortions in the field of the social sciences. For instance, there were incorrect evaluations of national movements in our interpretations of the history of the Tadzhik people; this applies, in particular, to the Andizhan uprising of 1898, which was reckoned among the national liberation movements, whereas it possessed a clearly defined feudal-nationalist nature and was fomented by the reactionary priesthood aiming at restoration of its own privileges; we had failed to reveal the fact that this rising was largely instigated by Turkish agents in the interests of the British imperialists.

Many historians of Tadzhikistan considered it beyond doubt that the risings of 1916 were progressive, national liberation revolts; but they failed to take into account the concrete conditions in the individual areas in which these risings occurred, they failed to take into account the fact that in some places the risings were directed not only against the Tsarist government but also against the local [Tadzhik] exploiters, whereas elsewhere they were made use of by the feudal lords and the fanatical priesthood; moreover, these reactionaries attempted to direct the rising against "the Russians in general" under the slogan of a "holy war of the faith."

A very great fault of omission on the part of the Party Central Committee of Tadzhikistan consisted in the fact that the attention of scholarly institutions was insufficiently directed to problems of the history of the Tadzhik people during the Soviet period.

In works on the history of Tadzhik literature some scholars (Mirzo-zade, Husein-zade, A. Mirzoyev) were guilty of idealizing the feudal past of the peoples of Central Asia. For instance, Umarkhan, the Kokand Khan, was regarded as a progressive, as a patron of literature, whereas Umarkhan was a hangman of the people who mercilessly persecuted the progressives. Some literary scholars reckoned the feudal court poet-panegyrists among the classic writers of Tadzhik literature and were guilty of objectivism, of an uncritical approach, in interpretation of the classics.

It was quite justly pointed out in the central [i.e., Moscow.—Trans.] and republic press that in the Tadzhik Republic the history of the social thought of the Tadzhik people was being worked on in extremely unsatisfactory manner. The works of great thinkers were being studied with insufficient care, so important a question was overlooked as the struggle of the Tadzhik philosophers against Islam and especially against its most reactionary sect, the Sufi order. Some historians and literary scholars regarded Sufism as a progressive phenomenon, whereas, being a religious doctrine, Sufism killed all that is vital in a human being and turned him into an obedient tool of the exploiters.

In expounding the history of the social thought of the Tadzhik people, insufficient attention was paid to the question of the beneficial influence of the great Russian people's culture on the Tadzhiks and other peoples of Central Asia in the prerevolutionary period. It is universally known that the emergence of enlighteners among the Tadzhiks and the other peoples of Central Asia after the annexation of Central Asia to Russia resulted from the influence of progressive, revolutionary social thought in Russia. Under the influence of the Russian people's revolutionary movement a whole series of large popular risings occurred in the Bukhara Khanate in the second half of the 19th century (for instance, the Vose rising against the Emir of Bukhara and other oppressors of the people).

The Party Central Committee of Tadzhikistan has set the republic's historians and philosophers the task of expounding more thoroughly the beneficial influence of the great Russian people's culture on the culture of the Tadzhiks, the task of revealing the influence of the revolutionary movement in Russia on the development of the national liberation movement of the Tadzhik people before the October socialist revolution.

At the same time the Party Central Committee of Tadzhikistan has taken measures to ensure, as priority tasks, the working out of the history of the Tadzhik people and history of Tadzhik literature in the Soviet period. All existing textbooks on history and the history of literature have been revised. Scholarly organizations have been strengthened with personnel capable of rapidly correcting the errors made and ensuring a correct, Marxist treatment of the history, history of literature and history of social thought of the Tadzhik people.

The works of genius by Comrade Stalin on problems of linguistics have been of immeasurable value in vigorously eradicating errors and shortcomings in exposition of the history and history of the culture of the Tadzhik people and in improving the work on other sectors of the ideological front. These works by Comrade Stalin open up the road for further development of creative scholarship and science.

Comrade Stalin's works are of particular importance to the reorganization of the work of Tadzhik philologists. Many linguists in the republic were victims of Marr's anti-Marxist theory. Under the pretext of perfecting and revolutionizing the grammar of the Tadzhik language, Marr's followers distorted it, and under pretext of bringing our literary language closer to the vernacular they cluttered it up with provincialisms. The antiscientific, antipatriotic assertions of Marr's followers to the effect that the Tadzhik language is not an independent language but merely a "corrupted dialect of Persian" has been exposed, though not soon enough. ...

One of the great achievements of the Tadzhik people during the years of the Soviet regime is the creation of numerous institutions of the arts and the growth of national cadres engaged in the arts. Tadzhikistan has ten republic, province and district theaters and a state philharmonic orchestra.

The Lenin Tadzhik Theater of Opera and Ballet produces such Russian and world operas and ballets as "Eugene Onegin," "The Queen of Spades," "May Night," "Rusalka," "Swan Lake," "Carmen," "La Traviata," "Tosca," "I Pagliacci" and "The Barber of Seville." The best Soviet, Russian and West European classics are produced at the Tadzhik Academic Drama Theater, along with plays by national playwrights.

In spite of such achievements, our arts are a lagging sector. At a recent republic conference on ideological questions and at a republic conference of workers of the arts it was pointed out that individual productions and concert programs suffer from serious artistic shortcomings and even ideological defects. The leading theater of the republic, the Theater of Opera and Ballet, did not produce a single national Tadzhik opera in 1951. The performances of works of Tadzhik composers do not come up to the heightened demands of the audiences. Those participating in the conferences gave particularly severe criticism to the work of the Tadzhik Republic Council of Ministers' Arts Administration in the matter of training workers of the arts. The Arts Administration failed to take measures to organize the education of outstanding performers and artists, many of whom have no specialized training and are in need of improvement in their standards of professional training and general culture.

It was also noted that some composers have completely sundered themselves from folk music and, if they use folk tunes, do so not as organic parts of an opera or ballet but as artificially inserted, independent numbers. Other composers,

on the other hand, suffer from primitivism and, under the guise of writing "truly national" music, would deprive the Tadzhik people of the opportunity of enjoying the achievements of modern musical culture, above all, the artistic achievements of the great Russian people. ...

The 1952 plan for theater repertoires has been revised and the theaters have been given the task of staging new productions of high artistic and ideological level, devoted to topical problems of the day. ...

In improving ideological work, the Party organization of Tadzhikistan is rallying the working people of the republic still more closely around the great Bolshevist party, around our beloved leader Comrade Stalin; it is mobilizing the masses for successful realization of the tasks of building communism.

RAISE THE LEVEL OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK.—Uzbekistan Young Communist League Congress. (By Staff Correspondent R. Myaskov. Komsomolskaya pravda, March 2, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Tashkent—The 13th Congress of the Uzbekistan Young Communist League has concluded its work. The congress demonstrated once more that the Young Communist League of the republic, rallied in a detachment of 500,000, is boundlessly devoted to its Bolshevist party and Soviet government and ready to carry out any task set by the beloved leader and teacher Comrade Stalin.

Under the guidance of the Bolshevist party, the Uzbekistan Young Communist League is conducting extensive work on the communist education of youth, mobilizing it to fight for the further flourishing of our motherland. On the initiative of Young Communists new lands are being reclaimed in the Hungry Steppe, tremendous former wastelands are being changed into a blooming oasis. The young people of Tashkent, Begovat, Andizhan and other cities are taking successful part in filling orders for the great construction projects of communism. More than 3000 young boys and girls of Tashkent, Khorezm Province and Kara-Kalpakia took part in building the railroad to Takhia-Tash, rail head of the Main Turkmenian Canal project. The republic's Y.C.L. organization has enrolled more than 300,000 boys and girls in its ranks in the period since the last congress.

Comrade Abdurazakov, Secretary of the Y.C.L. Central Committee of Uzbekistan, delivered a report to the congress in which he spoke of the labor enthusiasm of young people and the activity of the Y.C.L. organizations.

The report and delegates' speeches devoted a great deal of attention to ideological work among young people. The delegates quoted from the recent tenth plenary session of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, which discussed the state of ideological work in the republic and measures to improve it.

Province theaters and the republic Mukimi Theater for a long time performed the play "Alpamysh," after the epic poem of the same name. This antipopular work praised the feudal past and propagated ideas alien to the working people. Serious ideological mistakes have been discovered in the works of the poets Timur Fattakh and M. Sheikh-zade. Their works distort Soviet reality and glorify feudal ways.

Some historians and scholars have committed serious errors and distortions in treating the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan. Errors of principle occurred in the material of "History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan," particularly Volume II (edited by V. Ya. Nepomnin and V. A. Shishkin). The authors idealize the past, overestimate the cultural level and role of Tamarlane's kingdom, and glorify many khans, emirs, beks and court poets. The second volume gives only a pale description of the hard life and class struggle of the working masses under the yoke of the khans, beks, priesthood and Tsarist officials. Serious errors of a bourgeois nationalist nature were found in the works of Doctor of Philosophy V. Zakhidov, who praised the bourgeois ideology of the Dzhagids and was silent about our party's struggle against their counterrevolutionary activity. In his book "The Struggle for Marxist-Leninist Treatment of Problems of the History and Culture of the Peoples of Uzbekistan" Zakhidov glossed over the reactionary role of native bourgeois nationalist elements which were agents of foreign imperialism and fought the Soviet regime and socialist construction in Central Asia.

It was observed at the congress that flagrant nationalist distortions occur in textbooks and courses on the Uzbek language and literature. The course in literature contains an ideologically harmful, religio-mystic poem entitled "Yusuf and Zuleikha."

Flagrant bourgeois nationalist distortions in science, literature and the arts have inflicted harm on the education of young people, yet the Uzbekistan Y.C.L. Central Committee has been aloof from questions of ideological work.

Delegates to the congress said the Uzbekistan Union of Soviet Writers and the republic's Y.C.L. Central Committee were little interested in the work of young writers. ... Delegates criticized the Uzbek Republic Council of Ministers' Arts Administration and Union of Soviet Composers for the fact that some musicians and actors continue to present feudal court music and propagandize tearfully pessimistic songs and erotic love songs that are alien to our youth. ... The republic Ministry of Education and Minister Comrade Muratkhodzhayev were sharply criticized at the congress. Many school-age children, particularly in rural areas, are not attending school, and among the pupils many fail and are left behind to repeat a grade. The Ministry of Education and its local offices do not take effective measures to prevent students dropping out of school, particularly Uzbek girls. ...

Most of the delegates sharply criticized shortcomings in the work of training Y.C.L. cadres. The Y.C.L. Central Committee does not do enough to promote Uzbek girls to executive work in the Y.C.L. The Bureau of the Central Committee adopts many resolutions and sends out written and telegraphed instructions, but does not check on how they are carried out. Comrades Abdurazakov, Lapshin and Mukhamedov, Secretaries of the Y.C.L. Central Committee, do not mingle with the membership and with youth generally and rarely deliver reports or lectures.

Comrade R. Ye. Melnikov, Secretary of the Party Central Committee of Uzbekistan, addressed the congress.

With a tempestuous, prolonged ovation, the congress adopted a letter to the great leader of peoples, Soviet youth's best friend and teacher, J. V. Stalin.

A plenary session of the Y.C.L. Central Committee of Uzbekistan was also held. Comrade M. Abdurazakov was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade K. Lapshin Second Secretary, and Comrades A. Mukhamedov, K. Murtazayev and R. Mukimdzhanova were elected Secretaries.

(Editorial)—MORE ATTENTION TO IDEOLOGICAL WORK AMONG YOUTH. (Komsomolskaya pravda, March 10, p. 1. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... Our lectures, discussions and reports must foster among Soviet youth lofty patriotic feelings, love for their motherland and hatred for its enemies. It is necessary constantly to explain the bestial essence of American imperialism, to expose the aggressive nature of its policy, cultivating among youth the feeling of holy hatred for the enemies of the socialist fatherland.

The ideological training of youth cannot be limited to questions of political education. Y.C.L. organizations must employ as widely as possible all ways and means of ideological influence on youth.

The congresses and conferences of the Young Communist League which have taken place in many republics and provinces have shown the enormous spiritual growth of Soviet youth, the thirst for knowledge and the desire to attain the heights of culture. The delegates to the congresses and conferences have justly put to the Y.C.L. executive bodies serious demands to engage more deeply in questions of ideological work. It was noted at the congress of the Uzbekistan Y.C.L. that gross bourgeois nationalist distortions in science, literature and the arts had inflicted harm upon the education of youth; however, the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Y.C.L. had been aloof from problems of ideological work. It was noted at the congress of the Kirgiz Y.C.L. that the Central Committee of the republic's Young Communist League was not interested in the work of the young scientists of the republic and was not assisting in the preparation of lectures exposing feudal-patriarchal, nationalist survivals.

The Y.C.L. organizations must constantly examine thoroughly the activities of the various cultural establishments—schools, clubs, higher educational institutions, theaters and museums—

(Continued on Page 43)

World Politics

ATLANTIC PACT

AGGRESSORS' GATHERING IN LISBON. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 3. Complete text:) Paris —As our press has already reported, the Lisbon session of the so-called North Atlantic Council ended Feb. 25. The session was originally fixed for Feb. 2. However, it had to be postponed twice since the plans for creating the so-called "European army," which is a camouflage for restoring the German fascist Wehrmacht (armed forces), ran up against the growing resistance of the peoples of Western Europe. As a result of this, the parliaments of several countries, including the French Parliament, showed much hesitancy and were slow in approving the draft.

However, the U.S. General Staff categorically insisted on the swiftest possible restoration of the German fascist army, seeing in it the only support in any way durable for the realization of its aggressive plans in Europe. And so, Acheson himself hurried to Europe. On Feb. 17 he met Eden and Schuman in London in order to clear the way for the forthcoming session of the North Atlantic Council. Acheson, Eden and Schuman met Adenauer two days later.

Meanwhile the military committee of the North Atlantic alliance had begun its work in Lisbon. The military specialists were soon joined by the notorious "wise men" of Harriman's committee, which was already instructed in Ottawa to calculate how many divisions each of the U.S. vassals would have to allot. The session of the aggressive North Atlantic Council opened Feb. 20, but a whole series of "private conferences" were held at the same time in the capital of Portugal, including a Franco-American conference on the question of the "French budget."

The abundance of all kinds of assemblies, conferences and meetings in Lisbon is eloquent testimony to at least two important facts: firstly, the participants in the aggressive compact are hastening to expand the preparations for a new war as widely and rapidly as possible; secondly, in the course of these preparations the internal antagonisms among the imperialists are becoming more acute and attempts to smooth them over require more and more negotiations.

However, let us turn to the decisions made in Lisbon, at least to those which were made public. As Humanité justly noted on Feb. 26, "the concluding statement of the conference reflects the Americans' desire to intensify the preparations for aggression." Actually, as the newspapers state, it was decided in Lisbon to place 50 divisions under Eisenhower's command in 1952. It was further decided to set up a network of 200 air bases. The American generals attach special significance to the construction of these bases. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, Gen. Gruenther, to whom the representatives of the West European countries complained of their lack of means, losing his patience, exclaimed: "Give God as collateral, but accept the program for the construction of bases!"

The total expenditures on military preparations in 1952 by the countries signatory to the North Atlantic alliance is fixed at $75,000,000,000. France, in particular, has been ordered to double its military budget in comparison with 1951 and to bring it up to the astounding figure of 1,400,000,000,000 francs. Britain, for tis part, has to increase its military budget for the 1952-1953 fiscal year by over 300,000,000 pounds sterling.

The North Atlantic Council approved the draft for the creation of a "European army" and thus officially sanctioned the restoration of the German fascist armed forces which, according to the admission of the American press, are to serve as the basis of this army.

Finally, the North Atlantic Council passed a number of resolutions intensifying the political, economic and military control over American satellites. In particular, the final statement points out that the council extended Eisenhower's powers. Together with this a new central political body of the alliance was organized in the form of a permanent council. It will be located in Paris and will replace the Council of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the countries signatory to the Atlantic Pact, the Defense Production Board and the Finance and Economic Board which have existed up to now. An international secretariat of the organization has also been set up.

These, in their basic outline, are the decisions Acheson dictated to his satellites in Lisbon, not counting the secret agreements concealed from public opinion. The peoples will appraise them as new graphic evidence of the aggressiveness of the North Atlantic alliance, as another step by its participants along the path to unleashing a new world war.

However, it would be incorrect, when appraising the results of the Lisbon negotiations, not to take into account the obvious fact that in the course of them the contradictions among the participants in the aggressive North Atlantic alliance again made themselves felt.

No sooner had the diplomats and military specialists left Lisbon than British and French newspapers began to state openly that the decisions taken there were essentially unrealizable and that they were mainly put through solely with a view to calming American taxpayers who are beginning to lose patience with the fact that their dollars to Europe appear to be going into a bottomless barrel. Of course, such assertions are largely aimed at lulling the vigilance of the masses and convincing them that the Lisbon decisions are not as dangerous as may be supposed on studying the statement. (It is relevant to note that in Paris only one newspaper, Monde, published this document in full.)

However, there can be no doubt that such articles, obviously inspired from above, also reflect the patent fact that the American vassals by no means burn with the desire to rush headlong into the adventure being prepared by their American masters.

The most important, influential bourgeois newspapers—The Times in Britain and Monde in France—went so far as to call the publication of reports that the Atlantic alliance will have 50 divisions in 1952 a "bluff." The Times stated on Feb. 26 that "only naive people can imagine that Gen. Eisenhower will really have at his disposal 50 divisions capable of fighting in Europe by the end of the year. This imaginary figure and the still more unreal promise to form 85 to 100 divisions in two years would seem to represent the utmost provocation to the U.S.S.R." Monde, for its part, points out that the program outlined in Lisbon will have to be reduced since "the economic situation in Britain and, in particular, France's financial situation cause the greatest uncertainty in this respect.

Another bourgeois newspaper, Combat, which reflects more the British Foreign Office views than the French, published the following statement Feb. 26 by "a British expert" whose name, for understandable reasons, is not cited: "The Lisbon conference approved the remilitarization of Germany. This is all it did and this is not the best it could have done since to arm Germany means to increase the weakness of its partners."

For its part, the American U.S. News and World Report recently stated with great cynicism: "Apparently the French army will not play the important role the U.S.A. counted on earlier. Nothing substantial remains of the European army. The American strategists see the German army, and not the French troops, as the only force on which they can count and which, in the long run, will replace the American armed forces in Europe. In this event Germany (it stands to reason that this refers only to Western Germany—Yu. Zh.) will again become a great power in Western Europe. Instead of Western Europe leading Germany, the opposite may happen."

It is also worth while noting that the German newspaper Offenbach Post, at the height of the Lisbon negotiations, published an article proposing nothing more nor less than that Eisenhower be replaced as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Europe by a German (read—Hitlerite) general. "Many will find this proposal strange and even shocking," this article stated. "But this would be a masterly move."

Such impudent, brazen statements awaken in the hearts of Frenchmen the still fresh memory of how Hitler "united" Europe. The other day the progressive press published an expressive photograph, preserved in the archives, showing Nazi troops filing through the Champs Elysées; they march past the Grand Palais Hall, the entrance to which is adorned with a notice of the "United Europe" exhibit which had just opened.

Not only the progressive public, but broader and broader circles of the French bourgeoisie are beginning to realize where the American imperialists are dragging Western Europe.

Monde recently published the comment of one of its readers on the cynical report in The New York Times that the U.S. government cannot give its allies a guarantee that Western Germany

"will always keep its word," i. e., that it will not leave the "European army" and direct its weapons against France. The Monde reader, whose name was concealed by the editors of this newspaper, wrote a commentary on this report which was short but devastating in its logic: "The newspaper Monde stated long ago: 1. that the Atlantic Pact will entail the remilitarization of Germany; 2. that Germany will again be armed as soon as the U.S.A. wishes. Now we are entering the third period: Germany will be armed since she herself wishes it. When she is armed we will find ourselves back in 1939" (1939—the beginning of the war against Hitlerite Germany).

Thus, the decisions taken at Lisbon not only do not strengthen the internal cohesion of the Atlantic alliance but, on the contrary, promote the further development of its internal contradictions. These contradictions will increase still more when the American aggressors show their hand completely and try to assign their West German favorites the role of supervisors of a Western Europe fettered in American chains.

FAR EAST

Japan

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS ENSLAVE JAPAN. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin. Pravda, Feb. 29, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo— ... The American program for enslaving Japan is in no way distinguished by orginality. The American imperialists have seized the key economic positions in Japan under guise of their notorious "aid" and through the increasing penetration of American finance capital into Japanese industry.

The Wall Street bosses see in the Japanese capitalists not only their allies and companions in aggression, but also potential competitors in the Pacific and world markets, rivals for the seizure of the Southeast Asian countries. Therefore they are trying to insure themselves against such rivalry in the future. This gives their expansion in Japan a particularly perfidious character and makes the deprivations of the Japanese people even worse.

American "aid" to Japan is being given in accordance with the terms of so-called Japanese-American economic "cooperation." Actually this "cooperation" is an enslaving deal for Japan but highly advantageous for the American business men.

To mention only one thing, American goods are imported into Japan duty free. Neither have the transoceanic monopolists failed to make use of the well-known principle "you are welcome to what I don't want myself." The shelves of Japanese shops are filled with old, inferior American goods which would not find a sale in other countries.

The American businessmen arbitrarily fix the prices for the goods they impose on Japan. For example, the Japanese had an opportunity to buy rice at a good price in Thailand. But they could not take advantage of this! The businessmen from across the ocean forced them to buy rice in America and pay $60 a ton for it. The Japanese are paying $20 too much on every ton of wheat as well. In addition, the Japanese have to pay for transporting American goods, which often amounts to several times more than their actual cost.

The following examples give a convincing picture of the true nature of the American "aid." When Japan capitulated the American forces seized many Japanese war supplies and a great deal of foodstuffs. The total amount seized was valued at $1,000,000,000. Now these trophies have been given back to the renascent Japanese armed forces as "American aid." Japan has also received $100,000,000 worth of building materials as "aid" from America, but all these materials were used to construct quarters for the American occupation troops.

In order that this economic "aid" should become a more effective means of enslaving the country, the U.S. government ordered a so-called counterpart fund to be started in Japan in yen. This is nothing other than crooked bookkeeping on the part of the American occupiers. They enter into these accounts the entire amount the Japanese government received in yen from the American goods sold in order to claim the sum back in dollars. This money, which already amounts to $500,000,000, is at the complete disposal of the occupation forces' headquarters, which is free to do whatever it pleases with it.

Millions of yen are being drawn from this account for constructing military bases, housing and barracks for the occupation troops, for extending aggression in Korea and for financing war branches of industry. According to reports in the Japanese press, last year expenditures of this kind amounted to 104,000,000,000 yen. Despite the fact that the Japanese government did not spend a single yen of this sum at its own discretion to satisfy the vital needs of the country, this sum, like all the rest of the money in the counterpart fund, must be paid back to America in the near future as a state debt.

This debt of Japan's has already reached almost $3,000,000,000. The Japanese annual budget is insufficient to pay it off. Many bills of exchange have already been presented for payment. It is characteristic that they were presented recently, at precisely the moment Japanese business circles were urging the establishment of trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic.

The flow of American finance capital into Japanese industry is increasing. It was not difficult for the occupiers to clear the way for this capital. Their headquarters dictated statutes to the Yoshida government for this purpose, in particular the law on foreign capital investment passed by the Japanese government in June, 1950, in accordance with which taxes were considerably reduced for foreign capital entering Japan.

American capital is flowing into Japan in the form of private loans, "technical aid" and investments in corporations. According to reports in the Japanese press, 114 contracts for affording "technical aid" and 373 contracts for purchasing 66,700,000 Japanese shares for a total of 5,500,000,000 yen have already been placed between foreign—mainly American—businessmen and Japanese firms. Meanwhile Japanese companies have received seven American private loans amounting to 919,000,000 yen.

The U.S. monopolists are gaining control on humiliating, enslaving terms not only of individual enterprises and firms, but of whole branches of Japanese industry, for example the petroleum and rubber industries. The heads of the American du Pont concern for example, concluded a contract with the Japanese Tojo rayon firm and obliged it to pay an advance of $3,000,000 and 3% of its total receipts for use of a patent.

Taking advantage of their position as an occupying power, the American monopolists have established the strictest control over Japanese foreign trade and over its expenditure of foreign currency, thus making Japanese industry completely dependent on expensive American raw materials. They are wringing fabulous profits out of the sale of timber, oil, coal, cotton and iron ore to Japan.

Japan used to buy coking coal in China at a reasonable price. In December, 1950, the occupiers' headquarters forbade Japan to trade with China. The Japanese had to start making expensive purchases in America.

Japanese industry and natural and human resources are being used by voracious American imperialism in its own interests. ...

Japan has been turned into an arsenal for the suppression of the Asian peoples. Japanese plants are not only repairing American equipment damaged in Korea, but have started manufacturing firearms, aircraft and tanks. According to official statistics of Ridgway's headquarters, the total amount of "special" (military) orders placed by the American imperialists in Japan already exceeds $560,000,000.

The American imperialists are making wide use of the Japanese textile industry to capture the markets of Southeast Asia. The American monopolists have helped the Japanese industrialists with private loans worth tens of millions of dollars, in exchange for which Japan is to reduce considerably the home consumption of textiles and join in the Anglo-American struggle for Southeast Asian markets as an "ally" of Wall Street. Japan has already become one of the chief exporters of cotton fabrics, thus creating a threat to British textile exports.

The Japanese monopolists are also acting as the vanguard of the American imperialists in the seizure of the raw material resources of Southeast Asia. The Nippon Times recently reported that the Japanese "Economic Stabilization Council" planned to invest about 100,000 American dollars in these countries' mining and lumber industries. This refers to the working of the coal deposits in Indonesia, the copper in the Philippines and the

iron ore in Malaya. It must be clear to all that the American monopolists are behind these "capital investments" of debt-burdened Japan.

Of course the main weight of the American occupation of Japan lies on the shoulders of the working masses. Thousands and thousands of workers continue to swell the already immense army of unemployed. The mortality rate from starvation is increasing. The Japanese newspapers are full of suicide reports.

The gentlemen from Washington imagine that they will succeed in turning Japan into their colony with the bayonets of the occupation forces, with dollars and deceit. But this is a vain hope. Millions of sons and daughters of the Japanese people are rising against the American enslavers, full of wrath against the occupiers.

Korea

INTERVENTIONISTS' SAVAGE VIOLENCE AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 4, 250 words; Izvestia, 200 words. Izvestia headline: AMERICANS' SAVAGE VIOLENCE AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA. Complete Pravda text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—The Korean press reports a riot of prisoners of war in an American prisoner-of-war camp on Koje Island, called the "Island of Death." The riot was provoked by the terror and violence against the prisoners of war by the American guards in the camp. In suppressing the riot the Americans killed and injured 200 people.

The Korean Central Telegraph Agency reports that the prisoners held riots more than once during the past year and this year, and that they were always viciously suppressed by American armed detachments.

The fact that the new riot broke out during an interrogation of prisoners, which the Americans were allegedly conducting in order to clear up the question of so-called "voluntary repatriation," bears further testimony to the intentions of the American side, which is trying to confuse the question of the exchange of prisoners being discussed during the truce talks. Similar interrogations are being held in camps in an atmosphere of terror and murder.

The Americans are striving through terror and violence to carry out their dark intentions of detaining prisoners in South Korea and then handing them over to the Kuomintang and Syngman Rhee cliques. Thus, hiding behind eloquent phrases about "voluntary repatriation" and "respect of human rights" in Kaesong, the American imperialists are striving by violence and murder to retain prisoners. The prisoners in the South Korean camps are replying with riots to the Americans' policy on repatriation. The American aggressors will not escape the judgment of the people of the world for their criminal acts in Korea.

WRANGLING IN CAMP OF SOUTH KOREAN PUPPETS OF WASHINGTON. (Izvestia, Feb. 28, p. 4. Complete text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—The Korean press reports on the contradictions and differences which are corroding Syngman Rhee's antipopular clique. These contradictions are manifesting themselves particularly clearly in the struggle for power between Syngman Rhee and the so-called "Democratic National Party" of South Korea, headed by Kim Song Su, the South Korean plutocrat and former accomplice of the Japanese colonizers. Striving to retain the position of President of the so-called "Korean Republic," to which Kim Song Su has pretensions, Syngman Rhee presented a draft modification of the "constitution," in order to introduce a point on life presidency into it. A report from the Korean Central Telegraph Agency states, however, that Syngman Rhee's attempt met with a rebuff by many members of the so-called "National Assembly," who rejected Syngman Rhee's draft.

In reply to this, Syngman Rhee began a campaign to recall a number of members from the "National Assembly." The South Korean Hapton Tonsin Agency reported that more than 100 terrorists recently broke into the building of the "Assembly." The terrorists used violence against several members of the "Assembly." When the bandits had disappeared, the members of the "National Assembly" learned that this attack was carried out with the acquiescence of the police who encircled the Assembly House. They decided to bring Syngman Rhee to account. However, Syngman Rhee, pleading illness, did not appear at the investigation.

AMERICAN AGGRESSORS CONTINUE TO USE BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN KOREA. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 2, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reported Feb. 29 from the Korean front:

From Feb. 18 through Feb. 25 American aircraft were again dropping insects infected with deadly bacteria on our positions and also on various areas in the rear.

On Feb. 17 American aircraft dropped boxes of insects infected with bacteria to the east of Panhori and to the southeast of Inchon.

When a box was opened a swarm of midges flew out. On Feb. 18 American aircraft dropped boxes containing a large number of midges to the south of Namchonjom and in the vicinity of Hanpori. On Feb. 19 American aircraft dropped midge-like insects in the vicinity of Pongmyong, Pakchon and Yonpung, to the northwest of Sukchon and also in the vicinity of Paribong and Sangsipribyong, to the northeast of Sukchon.

At each of the five points where insects were dropped there is an infected area of from 1000 to 3000 square meters; there are from 100 to 700 infected insects per square meter.

On Feb. 20 the American invaders dropped midge-like insects on our positions in the vicinity of Pesokaong, to the northeast of Kuhwari.

On Feb. 22 an American aircraft dropped five boxes of infected insects in the vicinity of Sokmangsi and Nopuri, to the south of Wonsan and to the north of Singosan. Two boxes opened and a large number of midges flew out.

On Feb. 23 a large number of black midges, dropped from American aircraft, was discovered near Suhari, to the southeast of Sikyon.

On Feb. 24 an American aircraft dropped leaflets over a valley to the northeast of Kuhwari, and on Hill No. 131. Infected insects were crawling on these leaflets.

On Feb. 25 midges dropped from American aircraft were discovered near Pesokri, to the north of Sukchon. These insects had small heads and white spots on the under side of their wings. Their feet were covered with a sticky substance. Mosquitoes with a small abdomen and covered with white spots were also discovered in this area.

The American aggressors' continued use of bacteriological weapons in Korea has provoked tremendous indignation among the Korean people, the soldiers and officers of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers. The officers and soldiers of the people's forces, and also civilians, are mobilizing all means for the extermination of these insects. Preventive measures against epidemics are being introduced on a wide scale.

NATIONWIDE WAVE OF WRATH. (By Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko. Pravda, March 2, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) Pyongyang—The tiny Korean village of Sangsingri, sprawling at the foot of two high, rocky knolls, is strewn with hundreds of boxes and envelopes of yellowish and greyish cardboard. They lie on roofs of houses, by wells and on narrow streets.

Thousands of insects crawl out of the boxes. Bugs, lice and ants crawl from some, fleas, gnats and flies from others.

The peasants of the village of Sangsingri, the soldiers of the people's army and the Chinese people's volunteers, occupying battle positions not far from this hill settlement, already know why these boxes and envelopes have been dropped from American aircraft.

An elderly Korean standing near us says with a frown, "The insects are infected with the plague, cholera and other diseases. The air gangsters have dropped this Trumanite infection in order to kill Korean children, women and old people."

He tells with indignation of the fact that not only in Sangsingri, but also in the neighboring village of Hasingri and in other settlements in the district of Pyongan, the American aircraft have dropped thousands of such boxes of insects—the carriers of bacteria of epidemic diseases. Special detachments under the guidance of medical workers are taking urgent and vigorous measures for exterminating the insects. A meeting is being held in the village of Sangsingri. ...

Throughout all the cities and villages, on all sectors of the

front, there has arisen a wave of popular anger, provoked by the American interventionists' new crimes.

ORDER OF MILITARY COMMITTEE OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 4, p. 4. 350 words. Izvestia headline ORDER OF MILITARY COMMITTEE OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ON MEASURES TO COMBAT AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS' USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. Condensed text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—Korean newspapers published an order of the Military Committee of the Korean People's Democratic Republic on measures to combat the crimes of the American interventionists who are employing bacteriological weapons. ...

... For the purposes of foiling the cannibalistic plans of the American interventionists and preventing epidemic diseases, the Military Committee orders:

The Chairman of the State Emergency Committee for Preventing Epidemic Diseases to mobilize the entire population to combat epidemics and to destroy with all possible means the bacteria-bearing insects dropped by the enemy.

The Minister of Public Health and the head of the Military Medical Service Administration, the chairmen of the Pyongyang and all province committees for preventing epidemic diseases to ensure effective work by the militia and detachments in the struggle against epidemic diseases; to innoculate the entire population and the personnel of military units; to prohibit the shipment of foodstuffs, clothing and other things from quarantined areas; to provide all centers with disinfection materials; the Minister of the Interior to set up inspection units at all populated points, institutions and enterprises.

The order goes on to note the necessity of combating the carriers of epidemic diseases—rats and other rodents. The order is signed by Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

CORRESPONDENT OF KOREAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY ON USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BY AMERICAN AGGRESSORS IN KOREA. (Pravda, March 4, p. 4. Complete text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—The Korean Central Telegraph Agency has published a report by its special correspondent Sin Mun Ho, who has been in the area of Pyongyang, in South Pyongan Province where the American interventionists, grossly violating international law, have scattered insects infected with deadly bacteria, for the purpose of the mass annihilation of the peaceful population.

Guided by antiepidemic detachments, the local population is successfully destroying the insects infected by the Americans.

The Korean Central Telegraph Agency correspondent reports that on the morning of Feb. 26 the youth Tsoi Chon Kwan went to gather firewood on the hill of Taemsean and saw hundreds of midges on the snow. Tsoi Chon Kwan immediately reported this to members of the local antiepidemic detachment, which ascertained on the spot that the bacteria bearers, scattered by the Americans from an airplane, were types of midges which had never been seen in Korea up to that time. These midges are black in color and distinguished from midges known here by their tiny heads, large wings and oblong, downy stomachs. Careful investigation of these midges showed that they can easily exist in the mountains and valleys at any time of year, since not even freezing weather kills them.

The Korean Central Telegraph Agency correspondent further reports that antiepidemic detachments of the Pyongyang area are conducting a persistent struggle against the bearers of deadly bacteria or, as the local population calls them, the "bacteriological soldiers of Truman." Places infected with the insects are treated with a special solution which destroys the insects.

In the area of Chonbosan Hill, near the village of Bobonri in Chonhan District, the Korean Central Telegraph Agency correspondent saw metal cylinders with bacteria which had been dropped on the evening of Feb. 27. The cylinder was one meter 41 centimeters long with a diameter of 36.5 centimeters; within the drum were four compartments, each with openings of two centimeters in diameter. The cylinder was coated with orange varnish. On it was the inscription "U.S.A." and also the word "empty."

The antiepidemic detachment in this area has discovered bacteria-infected midges, light brown spiders covered with a thick down and also insects still unknown in Korea which remotely resemble the Kwanchi moth, which usually lives in rice fields. There are small white spots on its green wings. Peasants who have seen these insects say that they have never come across such midges and spiders in Korea, especially in the snow in winter.

Investigation carried out in the Pyongyang area has shown that most of the bacteria-infected insects scattered are midges.

In conclusion the Korean Central Telegraph Agency correspondent reports the Korean people's great anger and hatred for the American interventionists who are trying, through bacteriological weapons, to annihilate the Korean people, who do not wish to be slaves of the American colonizers.

JAPANESE CRIMINALS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE ARE IN AMERICAN AGGRESSORS' SERVICE. (Pravda, March 4, p. 4. 500 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports:

Local observers are recalling that three Japanese specialists in the field of bacteriological weapons, Shiro Ishi, Jiro Wakamatsu and Masajo Kitano, whom the Americans are now using for waging bacteriological warfare in Korea, were called major war criminals at the Khabarovsk trial in December, 1949. On Feb. 1, 1950, the Soviet government proposed to try these chief participants in the preparations of bacteriological warfare at a special international military court. ...

The Americans have returned these war criminals to their former work in research on and production of bacteriological weapons, and have supplied them with Korean and Chinese prisoners of war for conducting experiments. In the opinion of many observers, the Americans' open collaboration with these war criminals and the fact that they have been sent to Korea are an ominous sign that the Americans plan to make greater use of this horrible weapon. ...

Mongolian People's Republic

[During this week Pravda, Izvestia, Trud and other Soviet newspapers carry articles, messages of greeting and news stories on Mongolian-Soviet friendship in connection with the sixth anniversary on Feb. 27 of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the two countries. The articles review the progress of Mongolia's stockbreeding, agriculture, industry, transportation and education. They mention that three railroads have been built with the aid of the U.S.S.R., one, opened in 1949, connecting Ulan-Bator with the Soviet Union; auto transport is being developed and the network of telegraph and telephone communications expanded. They also mention the Mongolian people's pride in such large industrial enterprises as the Choibalsan Industrial Combine in Ulan-Bator, the Stalin Meat Combine, the Khatkhyl Wool-Washing Plant, an auto machine shop and coal mines at Nalaikh.]

Pakistan

BLOODY EVENTS IN DACCA. (Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 4. Complete text:) Karachi (Tass)—The Pakistani government's intention of introducing the Urdu language as the only state language in the whole of Pakistan has provoked a broad wave of protest among the East Pakistani population. It is well known that the Urdu language, which the majority of the West Pakistani population speaks, is completely unintelligible and alien to the East Pakistani population, which speaks Bengali. The East Pakistani population demands that the government recognize Bengali as a state language on a par with Urdu.

Meetings and demonstrations were held in Dinajput, Maimansingh, Chittagong, Kamilla and other cities condemning the government's acts and demanding that the Bengali language be recognized as a state language on a par with Urdu.

University students of Dacca, the principal city in East Pakistan, organized a demonstration Feb. 21 in support of this demand. Police units, which used arms and tear gas, were thrown against the demonstrators. As a result of police violence, which lasted two days, 26 people, mainly students, were killed;

about 400 were injured and 500 arrested. In protest against the firing on the student demonstration, a general strike was held in Dacca on Feb. 23. Not a single government institution was working on this day; transport work was brought to a halt and trade cut off. For one day the authorities introduced martial law, established a curfew and called out military units to aid the police.

The police violence against the participants in the peaceful demonstration called forth deep indignation from the public of the country. The official paper Dawn suggests to the readers that the question of language will be "settled," and advises them "to forget this sorrowful and tragic episode."

However, the progressive Pakistani public, aroused by the Dacca events, is demanding the holding of a thorough investigation of these bloody events and the punishment of those to blame for organizing the firing on the student demonstration.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

(Editorial)—FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION OF FREE PEOPLES. (Pravda, Feb. 29, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... Under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the peoples of the people's democracies are carrying out plans for erecting the foundations of socialism. The remarkable results achieved by the free peoples on the path of socialist industrialization are now evident to the whole world. ...

The rapid growth of industry has enabled the people's democracies to achieve important quantitative and qualitative changes in the structure of their national economies. ...

The Leninist-Stalinist principles of proletarian internationalism, involving complete equality of rights for large and small peoples, their fraternal mutual assistance, their joint struggle against the forces of imperialist aggression and all forms of national oppression and for peace, democracy and socialism, serve as the firm foundation of relations among the countries of the socialist camp. ...

True to its international obligations, the Soviet Union is affording the free peoples diversified economic assistance. Foreign trade, scientific and technical assistance, cooperation in the development of national economy and culture, in the training of cadres, the granting of credits and exchange of production experience—these are the basic lines of the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. The Soviet Union and the people's democracies have long-term agreements for exchange of goods and for technical cooperation.

For the first time in the history of mankind new mutual economic relations have arisen imbued with the spirit of equality of rights, friendship and fraternal cooperation. These relationships between the countries of the camp of democracy and socialism differ fundamentally from the relationships inherent in capitalism, of domination and subjugation, of the plundering of weaker states by strong ones.

Comparatively recently the bourgeois-landlord governments of the countries of Central and Southeast Europe, carrying out the will of their imperialist masters and contrary to the vital interests of their peoples, obstructed the establishment of normal economic relations with the Soviet Union. Trade with the Soviet Union amounted to less than 1% of the total volume of trade of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria in the prewar period. Nowadays trade with the Soviet Union amounts on the average to more than 50% of the current trade of these countries. The Chinese People's Republic's trade with the countries of the democratic camp is expanding rapidly. The foreign trade relations of the German Democratic Republic with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies are growing and gaining strength.

By means of reciprocal trade the countries in the democratic camp supply each other with important types of industrial raw materials, fuel, foodstuffs and industrial equipment enabling them to speed up the tempo of industrial development, to strengthen their economic indepedence. ...

Albania

NEW TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (By S. F. Burenko. Izvestia vsesoyuznovo geograficheskovo obshchestva [Journal of the All-Soviet Geographical Society], No. 1, January-February, 1952, pp. 53-58. 3500 words. Condensed text:) Like other people's democracies in Europe, Albania is following the path of the Soviet socialist state and utilizing the rich experience accumulated in the U.S.S.R. in solving all kinds of problems connected with the building of socialism in the country. The Albanian people have achieved great successes in recent years in state organization and in economic development of its country. ...

The problems of state and economic construction posed the question of abolishing the old administrative division of the country and replacing it with a new one which would fit the requirements of the people's regime and planned management of the economy (bringing the new machinery of government closer to the broad masses of the working people, economic-organizational and cultural-welfare work on the basis of nationwide economic plans, etc.).

Until the second world war Albania was divided into ten provinces (prefectures). ...

The old administrative division in Albania was abolished in the course of the breakup of the old state apparatus and its replacement by a new one suited to the people's democracy regime as a particular form of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the solution of problems of restoration of the economy and building socialism in the country. On the basis of the law promulgated Nov. 6, 1947, Albania was divided into 39 localities, eight municipal territories and 573 rural areas. In 1949 a new reform was introduced on the basis of which the country is divided into 25 regions (prefectures) and 290 localities. Moreover, the capital, Tirana, was made a separate administrative locality with the rights of a region. ...

Under the new administrative division the former prefectures were subdivided, thus simplifying the administration of the country and bringing the administrative centers closer to the masses. The extensive area of northern Albania formerly belonged to several prefectures; the largest of them were Shkodër, Kukës, and Dibër. The city of Shkodër was hundreds of kilometers from [some] populated parts of this prefecture. Independent regions in this zone have now been separated—Tropojë, which includes the extreme northeastern part of the country; Pukë, which includes the central localities of the bi-river zone of the Drin and Mati. New regions were formed to the south of these regions in northern Albania: Burrel, Lesh and Krujë. The region of Dibër was renamed Peshkopi after the city of Peshkopi. Korçë and Elbasan became large administrative units of central Albania and in southern Albania there are Gjinokastër and Berat. As a result of the breakup of the prefectures Shkumbini and Vijosë in the littoral lowland and the inland delta, the new regions of Lushnjë and Fier were formed on the littoral, Sarandë in the extreme south of the country, and Tepelenë, Ersekë and Gramsh in the mountainous localities of the Albanian Epirus. Along Lake Ohrida, Pogradec was separated off as an independent region. In some regions—Reshen, Tepelenë, Skrapar and Pukë—there was no urban population when they were separated. New towns grew up on the basis of populous village areas as administrative centers and are now developing also as economic centers. The precentage of urban population in the regions of Kukës, Lesh, Përmet and Peshkopi is also very low (less than 1%).

In Albania, a country with a still weak transport system and with isolated mountain localities, separating smaller localities has special significance, allowing the efforts of the working people of a given territory to be better coordinated for the fulfillment of economic tasks and cultural revolution.

In the newly created regions the distance from the administrative centers to the peripheral populated areas is not great, and they are connected with their centers by means of communication. The regional centers in turn are connected with the capital, Tirana.

Elections were held to the local government bodies—the people's councils—in 1949 on the basis of the new administrative-territorial division. At present national economic planning is being carried out not only on the level of branches of the national economy and on the level of the whole country, but also on the level of regions (prefectures) and localities where, along with enterprises of national importance, industry under local jurisdiction is developing. The present administrative-territorial

division corresponds to the economic division of the country, since it was established with an eye to economic, transport and geographical conditions and the national singularities of this or that area.

For example, in almost all regions particular branches of industry are being developed under the first five-year plan in accordance with local sources of mineral or agricultural raw materials. The first five-year plan was also designed to carry out regionalization of farm crops, intensifying the specialization of agriculture in the various regions. In the regions on the Adriatic coast and in river valleys the best land is now being set aside for technical crops and wheat and citrus crops. The sown area under wheat has almost doubled; wheat is sown almost everywhere, but the principal wheat areas are the regions of Korçë, Fier, Përmet, Shkodër, Vlorë, Peshkopi, Lushnjë, Elbasan, Durrës, Berat and Gjinokastër. Rice is concentrated in a few regions—Berat, Elbasan and Sarandë. Rice is beginning to be grown in Gjinokaster, Lushnjë and Durrës. ...

The new administrative-territorial division will facilitate more thorough study and development of natural resources and their use in the interests of developing local and national industry. It will facilitate a speed-up in the industrialization of many localities which are now agricultural, and the raising of the living standards and cultural level of the people of Albania.

Finland

BEHIND THE SCREEN OF 'ECONOMIC STABILIZATION.' (By S. Smirnov. Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) In taking stock of the economic events of the past year, 1951, the Finnish bourgeois press has been crowing for many weeks over the "successful" development of Finland's economy last year. The newspapers have been filled with reports of the increase in the volume of Finnish exports and in foreign currency reserves.

These figures have been presented, and are being presented, as an index of the "healthy state" of Finland's economy as a result of realizing the policy of so-called "economic stabilization." In so doing, the question of what methods and means are used and in whose interest and at whose expense this policy is carried out is carefully ignored.

However, it is enough to turn to the facts in order to see clearly both the essence of the "economic stabilization" policy and the means with the aid of which Finland increased its exports last year.

The government of the Finnish right-wing Social Democrats, headed by Fagerholm, conceived and first applied the "economic stabilization" policy. With the aid of this policy, the faithful servants of big capital—the Tannerites—strove to support their bosses in the period of pending crisis, when there was no world market for Finnish industrial products. ...

The realization of the "stabilization" policy has been indissolubly linked with rising inflation, all the weight of which rests on the working people's shoulders. By the end of 1951, the amount of paper money in circulation had reached the record-breaking figure of more than 44,000,000,000 marks—an increase of almost 10,400,000,000 marks during the year. Inflation is continuing to grow in the current year. ...

Many working people in Finland not only have nothing to live on, but no place in which to live. There is an acute housing shortage in the country. ...

In the light of these facts, it is not difficult to see how false is the picture of the "stabilization" of the Finnish economy which the apologists of capital paint with such zeal. It is apparent to everyone that the data quoted by the Finnish press on the growth of the national income and on the increase in the general average level of income is a deliberate misrepresentation, the purpose of which is to conceal the profits of the big monopolies and the further deterioration of the life of the Finnish working people.

The inspirers of the "stabilization" policy are setting their hopes on a war crisis in world markets, persuading themselves that it will continue to ensure the well-being of the Finnish economy in the future. But such assertions are groundless. Britain and France have already stated that they do not intend to pay former prices for Finnish cellulose. According to calculations of Finnish newspapers, a reduction in prices will affect approximately 70% of all exports of Finnish cellulose, and will inflict a loss of about 17,000,000,000 marks. But the matter is not limited to cellulose. The export of lumber has already been reduced 20% to 30%. Fears are expressed that a reduction in the price of paper will follow.

The counting on a war crisis represents a serious danger to Finland's independence. It is well known that American financial circles have already been striving for a long time to tie the Finnish economy to the U.S. war economy by granting enslaving loans to Finland. Calling for a break with this pernicious policy, Finnish democratic circles are emphasizing, with every reason, that the development of normal, comprehensive international trade, first of all with the countries of the peace-loving democratic camp, has decisive significance for the Finnish economy. ...

NEAR EAST

Egypt

GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN EGYPT.—New Manifestation of Anglo-American Antagonisms. (Pravda, March 2, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—It has been reported that the Egyptian government, headed by Aly Maher Pasha, resigned March 1.

Aly Maher Pasha's government came to power about a month ago as a result of the open intervention of Anglo-American circles striving to overthrow the undesirable—for them—Wafdist government of Nahas Pasha. It was then that Aly Maher Pasha was entrusted with forming a cabinet immediately after the American Ambassador's visit to King Farouk.

From the first days of his reign Aly Maher Pasha has openly advocated a renewal of direct negotiations with Britain and has stated his government's willingness to join the aggressive Middle Eastern bloc projected by the U.S.A. and Britain. Aly Maher Pasha introduced martial law, carrying out measures directed against the national liberation movement in the country. At the same time, according to press reports, Aly Maher Pasha was increasing "cooperation" with Washington, especially in connection with so-called American technical aid to Egypt.

As late as the morning of March 1 BBC announced that within a few hours negotiations would begin in Cairo between Aly Maher Pasha and British Ambassador to Egypt Stevenson, with a view to reaching a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian conflict. Some time later King Farouk, at Aly Maher Pasha's request, announced that the Egyptian Parliament would recess for one month's holiday. The Egyptian press assessed this fact as a desire on the part of Aly Maher Pasha to conduct negotiations "in a calm atmosphere," without the interference of Parliament, the overwhelming majority of the Deputies of which are members of the Wafdist Party.

The decision on the Parliamentary recess for holidays aroused great discontent among the Egyptian public. It is reported that authoritative circles in Cairo considered that "the optimism concerning Anglo-Egyptian negotiations is premature" and that the Prime Minister and the British Ambassador "will come up against serious difficulties in the course of the negotiations."

Less than an hour before the negotiations were to begin, the British Embassy unexpectedly informed Aly Maher Pasha that British Ambassador Stevenson had "caught a cold" and would be unable to meet the Prime Minister.

It is assumed here that forces were evidently brought into play by the will of which Aly Maher Pasha was overthrown.

An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was immediately called, after which Aly Maher Pasha informed the King of his Cabinet's resignation. The resignation was immediately accepted.

According to a BBC report, a representative of the British Foreign Office stated in London March 1 that Britain was ready to negotiate with Aly Maher Pasha's successor.

Reuters reports that the King of Egypt has entrusted Ahmed Naguib al Hilaili Pasha, who was expelled from the Wafdist Party last year, with forming a new Cabinet.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

IMPERIALISTS' MANEUVERS ARE DOOMED TO FAILURE. (By Staff Correspondent P. Naumov. Pravda, March 2, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Berlin— ... It is already clear to everyone why the aggressive circles of the American-British bloc are opposing the conclusion of a peace treaty. They need a Germany which is partitioned, weakened and without any rights in order to prepare without impediment a springboard on its territory for launching a new world war. ...

Things are not going well for the Bonn clique these days. The Schumacherite leaders in the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions are changing their tactics as they go along. The Schumacherites gave assurances to the Bundestag as recently as Feb. 7 that they were wholly and completely agreed "in principle" to remilitarization, but two weeks later Schumacher himself stated: "The gap between the two parties of the federal government and the Social Democratic opposition on the question of the German contribution to defense has never been as wide as it is today." Even greater surprise was evoked by Schumacher's advice to Adenauer not to shun the appeal of the German Democratic Republic government.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons for such maneuvers. The danger of political bankruptcy hangs over the Schumacherites. Their prestige among the popular masses is falling disastrously. To save themselves, the Schumacherites are retracing their steps. They are again in the role of the "opposition," but their opposition only helps Adenauer do his dirty work.

The Schumacherites suddenly announced a campaign for new elections to the Bonn Bundestag and even set up a special committee for this purpose. According to their calculations, the clamor over the new elections is to distract the popular masses from the all-German problem, from the struggle against remilitarization, from the movement for a peace treaty. The Schumacherites are true to themselves. In the arsenal of their changing tactical devices are lies, demagogy and crooked political intrigues. Only their aim remains unchanged—to help the imperialists draw the German people into a new war and to use them as cannon fodder.

The Bonn ruling hierarchy is also maneuvering in concert with its Washington partners. After long reflections, Adenauer's Cabinet announced in the press its refusal to support the appeal of the German Democratic Republic government to the four great powers. Trying to whitewash itself, the Bonn government of Pharisees stated that a peace treaty "has been and still is the aim of the federal government."

Washington hastened to the aid of Bonn. On its demand Trygve Lie, groveling before the Americans, suddenly began to burn with a desire to set in motion the so-called "U.N. commission" to investigate the conditions for holding all-German elections. "How opportune that is!" Bonn exclaimed, and ordered all newspapers to extol the notorious "commission" until they are hoarse.

It is not to fall victim to the enemies' machinations that the German people are uniting in the struggle for a democratic, united, peace-loving Germany. Neither the clamor around the new elections to the Bundestag, nor the song and dance about the "U.N. commission" will distract the German patriots from this struggle.

WESTERN EUROPE

Great Britain

'BUTLER'S AXE.' (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, Feb. 29, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) London— Four months ago, at the height of the election campaign, the British voters read in the Conservatives' blue folders:

"We intend to maintain and raise the standard of living, to maintain full employment."

"It remains our aim to build 300,000 houses a year, and the number of houses and flats constructed for renting should not be reduced."

"The most vital needs have not been satisfied as regards education and public health. We will ensure better services for the money now being spent."

Many of the voters, weary of the Laborites' empty promises, believed the Conservative Party's promises and voted for it. A Conservative government came to power and in place of the sweet words of its election manifestos and speeches acted in an entirely different way.

Britain's economy and that of the whole sterling area is cracking under the weight of the colossal rearmament program. ... Churchill recently stated in the House of Commons that the rearmament program will now cost the British people not 4,700,000,000 pounds sterling but at least 5,200,000,000 pounds sterling.

Where is such an enormous sum to be found? The government is letting Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler solve this problem. And to the old, significant terms in current British speech of "the Marshall Plan," "Eisenhower's cannon fodder," etc., have recently been added the new and no less significant expression "Butler's Axe."

The Conservatives' election posters promising all kinds of blessings to the British people were still on the walls when this axe first fell on the heads of the British. In November, 1951, Butler announced an "economy" program in Parliament which provided for a 350,000,000 pound sterling reduction in imports, including 130,000,000 pound sterling reduction in the import of food, reduction in appropriations for capital construction and a curtailment of expenditure on social needs. ...

The Conservatives promised to build 300,000 houses a year. The News Chronicle states that at present "about 300,000 people are living in caravans [trailers] because of the housing shortage, and it has become a national problem to provide them with parking space."

The Conservatives promised the British workers "full employment" but there are already 380,000 unemployed, and the number of enterprises in civilian industry working a short week is increasing every day.

During the four months the Conservative government has been in power "Butler's Axe" has crushed the hopes of the British for an improvement in their living conditions. But what Butler has done so far is "only a small beginning," according to the Sunday Pictorial. The budget for the 1952-1953 fiscal year is being worked out in the British Treasury. It is to be announced at the beginning of March, a month earlier than usual. The British press is not concealing the fact that this will entail a further and even sharper decline in the British people's standard of living. ...

In carrying out this new attack on the British people's standard of living, British ruling circles are making use of the whole propaganda apparatus under their control to justify this attack, to justify the feverish arms race. The slanderous campaign against the countries in the democratic camp is going on with new force, and their policy is said to "threaten" Britain. Under cover of talk about this supposed "threat," war propaganda is being intensified against the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and the Chinese People's Republic.

But it is becoming increasingly difficult to deceive the British people. In recent weeks the protest movement against the attack on the living standards of the masses and the aggressive policy of the Anglo-American warmongers has been developing on an increasingly wider scale throughout the country. ...

At the same time, the trade union and right-wing socialist lackeys of British imperialism have hastened to the defense of the Conservative government's policy. Tewson, Secretary-General of the Trades Union Congress, and Deakin, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, have made a cynical appeal to refrain from strikes protesting Butler's attack on the working people's standard of living. Morrison, who sees a threat of the "destruction of the labor movement" in the working class' struggle for its vital rights, made a similar statement. These three hardened opportunists have become of the heroes of the day for the whole Conservative press, which has published their statements with big headlines.

The statements by the trade union and Laborite chiefs have again shown the British working class the full depth of the treachery of these hirelings of Wall Street and the City. Protest against the Conservatives' attack on the working people's

standard of living is growing. It is interwoven with the masses' movement against the wars in Korea and Malaya, against supporting the U.S. aggressive plans regarding the Chinese People's Republic, and for a peace pact among the five great powers. ...

STORMY SESSION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, March 1, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) London—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, the British Parliament experienced one of the stormiest sessions that Westminster has seen in recent years. There was a debate on foreign policy, in particular on the results of Churchill's talks with Truman in Washington. ...

Amid growing indignation at the Conservative government's actions, a considerable part of the Labor opposition in Parliament, in an endeavor to restore the greatly shaken authority of the Labor Party among the masses, were obliged to raise their voices against Churchill's statement to the American Congress. The Laborites demanded a debate on foreign policy.

On Jan. 30 Churchill made a preliminary statement in the House of Commons on the Washington talks. In this speech the British Prime Minister denied the existence of a formal agreement with the U.S.A. on military measures against the Chinese People's Republic, but at the same time he refused to divulge the nature of the "unofficial" decisions taken.

Churchill's speech not only failed to reassure public opinion, but alarmed it still further. The entire bourgeois press observed with anxiety that the debates in Parliament were increasingly heated, which was threatening a breakdown in the bipartisan foreign policy if the Opposition voted against the government. Attlee and Morrison were given the task of preventing this. Under pressure from them the Parliamentary committee of the Labor Party reached a "compromise" decision: to approve the government's policy as a whole, as it was laid down in Eden's speech, but to put to a vote a resolution of no confidence in Churchill personally.

The King's death interrupted the debate in the British Parliament. The leaders of the Conservative and Labor Parties used the three-week recess for off-stage maneuvers to prevent a collapse in the bipartisan policy.

In order to straighten matters out, Attlee and Morrison resorted to the tactic of noisy debates in Parliament on trifling questions of secondary importance. At the same time they tried to "strengthen" the foundations of the bipartisan policy by cynical support of the Conservative government in its further attack on the British people's standard of living.

After a number of delays Parliament met again on Feb. 26 to discuss the questions connected with Churchill's visit to Washington. Morrison spoke at length on behalf of the Opposition and introduced a resolution of no confidence in Churchill. The Laborite leader was true to form and did not let the occasion pass without repeating worn-out slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and people's China. Morrison declared himself in favor of strengthening Anglo-American ties but was obliged to point to the aggressive nature of the recent speeches by Taft and Dulles openly calling for war against the Chinese People's Republic. Morrison's speech was full of half statements and lukewarm criticism. It clearly showed the uncertainty and, moreover, the perplexity of the Labor leader; the reason for this soon became apparent.

Churchill then spoke in reply. He stated that his talks with Truman on the question of actions against China were only a confirmation of the secret agreement reached between the Labor government and the U.S. government. As early as May, 1951, Attlee and Morrison, in reply to Washington's demand, agreed on behalf of the Labor government that Britain would join the U.S.A. in "actions not confined to Korea," and they confirmed this agreement again in September.

According to the British newspapers, Churchill's statement was like "an atomic explosion in the House of Commons." What Attlee and Morrison had most feared, what they had tried to avert in every way by their maneuvers to placate the leaders of the Conservative Party, had taken place. ...

How is it to be explained that Churchill did not hesitate to expose his Labor colleagues in Parliament, despite all their obsequious service? Taking everything into consideration, it would seem that he made this step in order to undermine the Laborites' prestige, intensify the differences within the Labor Party and thus reduce its influence in the political arena. In addition, the Conservatives hoped that this exposure of the Laborite leaders would distract the people's attention from the Conservative government's actions and make it easier for it to carry out its tasks.

However, the first reactions to Churchill's statement in Parliament show that these hopes are hardly being justified. Although the Conservative press is jubilant over the downfall of the Opposition, it cannot conceal its anxiety over the scandal in Parliament.

Churchill gave assurances that the Conservative government was only continuing the Laborites' policy, but at the same time he recalled that this policy was his own policy, fomulated by him in his Fulton speech in 1946. As is known, the substance of this policy consists in strengthening the Anglo-American imperialist bloc for the struggle "against Communism," for preparing an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. For almost six years the foundations of this bipartisan policy have remained unshaken. The Laborite Opposition, by voting for the resolution of no confidence in Churchill, has not in fact voted against the foundations of the bipartisan policy. As is known, this resolution was defeated in Parliament by 318 to 285 votes on Feb. 26. ...

No matter what political machinations the Conservative and Laborite leaders resort to in order to save the ill-famed bipartisan policy of aggression and poverty, they cannot escape the fact that this policy is failing, that it is doomed to downfall by its very nature.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mexico

A STATE DEPARTMENT FAILURE IN MEXICO. (By Literateur. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 1, p. 1. 650 words. Condensed text:) The gentlemen from the U.S. State Department, who have become accustomed to the submissive obedience of their Latin American vassals, recently experienced an unexpected shock: the negotiations on the conclusion of a military pact between the U.S.A. and Mexico ended in failure. The U.S.A.'s chief object in these negotiations was to put Mexican armed forces under the command of American officers. This was plainly stated in the bulletin published in Mexico entitled "Bureau of Political Investigations," which is circulated among government officials, representatives of local business circles and newspaper editors. ...

What is it all about? Why did the military talks with Mexico, which is, as it were, in Uncle Sam's pocket like the other 19 Latin American republics, prove such a difficult nut for Washington to crack?

The whole thing is that this brazen attempt to turn the Mexican army into a direct tool of the American aggressors aroused vigorous resistance from the popular masses. The people's resistance tied the Mexican government's hands. This was recently admitted by Aleman, the President of Mexico, who attacked the progressive forces which headed the people's struggle against a military pact with the American imperialists. Aleman stated that the criticism of the military talks, emanating from "left elements," "had prevented Mexico from giving the commitment the United States desired."

However, the Mexican President pretends in vain that such criticism emanates only from "left elements." The military agreement with the U.S.A. was opposed even by some bourgeois circles not interested in the American policy of aggression, although they can scarcely be reckoned among the "left elements." ...

The Mexicans know only too well their "good neighbor" who has seized half of their national territory and has frequently interfered unceremoniously in Mexico's internal affairs. They know that the Pentagon generals and the State Department politicians are scouring the earth for cannon fodder.

The Mexican people, setting an example to the other peoples of the Latin American countries, on whom the American aggressors are also attempting to impose similar military agreements, have clearly stated that they do not intend to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Washington adventurers.

United States

THE FALSIFIERS. (By V. Virginsky. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 1, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) The Encyclopedia Britannica has been known in all bourgeois countries for more than 150 years as the most "impartial," "solid" and "reliable" publication in the world. But it is enough to thumb through a volume of the Britannica to be convinced that the reliability, solidity and impartiality of this publication are very doubtful.

Even before the second world war the principal owners of the Britannica were Americans. The Britannica has long reflected the opinions and aims of the influential capitalist groups of both countries.

Like any rich businessman, the Britannica loves to boast about its wealth and the number of "learned men" who serve it.

The foreword to the postwar Chicago edition (published in 1945-1946 in cooperation with the University of Chicago) states that the Britannica is the result of the work of "3800 authorities from all the civilized countries in the world," who are helping the Britannica Company Ltd., "spread an abundance of accessible knowledge." It must be observed, however, that the publishers are spreading this "knowledge" by dishonest means. For this "most solid" Anglo-American encyclopedia, which boasts of its impartiality, considers the achievements of Russian (and still more of Soviet) science and technology to be, so to say, nonexistent.

The 1949 edition of the Britannica not only has no special articles, but not even a reference to the work of such inventors and scientists as D. K. Chernov, A. S. Popov, N. Ye. Zhukovsky, A. N. Krylov and K. E. Tsiolkovsky, whose research formed the basis for the most important branches of contemporary science and technology. Russian and Soviet inventions are passed over, ignored and ascribed to others.

Who could not have heard the name of A. S. Popov, the inventor of the radio? It appears that his name is "unknown" to the Britannica staff. They describe the history of the invention of the radio in the following way:

"In 1887 Mr. Herz laid the foundation of the theory on which the whole modern technique of radio transmitting is based. In 1896 Mr. Marconi registered the first British patent for the wireless telegraph" (Vol. 18, p. 885). The author is trying here to perform a sleight of hand. He does not write openly that Marconi invented the radio. (The reader may remember that Marconi stole this invention from Popov.) He merely reports that the skillful Anglo-Italian obtained the "first British patent." He calculates that the reader, not seeing a word about Popov in the article, will ascribe the invention of the radio to Marconi. ...

The Britannica just as cynically falsifies the history of aeronautics (in the broadest sense) and aerodynamics. No article in this edition mentions either N. Ye. Zhukovsky, whose work laid the foundation for the development of aviation throughout the world, or of K. E. Tsiolkovsky—the founder of the science of jet aircraft, not to speak of Soviet aerodynamics and aviation science of a later period. In the list of the earliest designers of airplanes (Vol. I, p. 242 and 243) there is not a single Russian name, not even a mention of the inventor of the first airplane in the world, A. F. Mozhaisky, although Mozhaisky preceded the inventors of the first steam-powered aircraft, who are mentioned in the Britannica (Phillips, Maxim, Langley, Ader and others).

In the article on "Steam Engines" (Vol. XXI, p. 351), which gives an historical outline of the development of the steam engine from Hero of Alexandria to Watt, only one great name is missing—the Russian name of I. I. Polzunov, who built the first steam engine in the world for factory use.

In the abundantly illustrated article "Bridges" (Vol. IV, pp. 128-143), there is not a single example from the Russian theory and practice of bridge construction which not infrequently paved the way for new developments in this branch of technology (the works of D. I. Zhuravsky, N. A. Belolyubsky and their pupils).

In all the 23 lengthy volumes of this Encyclopedia the names of our scientists and inventors are mentioned only in passing in a few general articles.

The Britannica treated the memory of the great Russian M. V. Lomonosov with unprecedented ignorance and insolence. It is silent about his priority in the discovery and proof of the law of the conservation of matter, about his prior formulation of the general law of the constancy of matter and motion, and about Lomonosov's other great discoveries and inventions in the sphere of astronomy, meteorology, crystallography and other sciences. In addition, the actual biography of the great Lomonosov has been treated with absolute mockery.

In Vol. XIV, 24 lines are allotted the great Lomonosov on page 346—half a column. The first ten lines tell how Lomonosov entered the Zaikonaspassky Academy in Moscow, and the last nine lines give a confused and primitive account of his work on grammar. Lomonosov's work as a scientist and inventor is accorded only the following six lines:

"He studied metallurgy in Marburg; he also wrote poems in imitation of German writers, among whom it is said he was particularly attracted by Gunther. His 'Ode on the Taking of Khotin' was written in 1739. On his return to Russia he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Petersburg University (!—V. V.); later he became its rector and in 1764 a secretary of state (!—V. V.). He died in 1765."

Thus the modern savages of the Encyclopedia Britannica have ignorantly turned the Petersburg Academy of Sciences into a university and a scientist into a state official, and they are openly jeering at the memory of this great Russian scientist who holds one of the foremost places in the cultural history of mankind.

It is significant that the Britannica displayed a similar jeering attitude toward the memory of this Russian genius and scientist of world importance in its earlier editions, for example at the time the Soviet land was widely marking the 300th anniversary of Isaac Newton's birth. ...

Struggling against manifestations of cosmopolitanism and for a comprehensive, profound and accurate treatment of the achievements in science and technique in our country in the past and present, Soviet research workers have never denied, hushed up or distorted the genuine achievements of foreign scientists and engineers of any time or of any peoples. ... The Soviet intelligentsia are able to become well acquainted with the most valuable new works on science and technique published by the special Foreign Literature Publishing House as well as with translations of classical scientists' works.

The situation is different in the U.S.A. and the bourgeois countries which have fallen under its influence. The disgraceful attitude adopted by such "solid" publications as the Encyclopedia Britannica and its companions like the American Encyclopedia is being copied and displayed in an even more hostile way in many historical-technical publications which claim to be "serious," and also in popular publications.

Shameless falsification of the history of science and technique has, as we see, been "adopted as a weapon" by the enemies of peace, democracy and socialism.

One cannot indulge in the thought that the diploma-bearing sages who compiled the Encyclopedia Britannica had really never heard the indisputable facts long discussed in literature about the achievements of Russian and Soviet science and technique.

Consequently, it must be that they have deliberately and maliciously falsified the facts on the orders of their masters, to whom these "authorities" have sold their scientific minds and honor.

Sports

AMERICAN WAYS. (Trud, Feb. 27, p. 3. Complete text:) Oslo (Tass)—There has been another scandal in the Olympic Games in which the Americans and Canadians are again involved.

The opinion is widespread in sports and journalist circles that there was a backstage deal made between the U.S. and Canadian hockey teams. The issue was that after the match, which took place Feb. 24 between Czechoslovakia and Sweden and which ended with the score of 4-0, the situation was such that the Canadian team would gain first place irrespective of whether it won or tied its last match, in which it was scheduled to meet the U.S.A.

(Continued on Page 38)

Marxism-Leninism

OUTSTANDING WORK OF CREATIVE MARXISM.—Toward 15th Anniversary of J. V. Stalin's Report at February-March Session of Party Central Committee in 1937. (By V. Nikolayev. Izvestia, March 2, p. 2. 2700 words. Condensed text:) ... Comrade Stalin's historical report "On Shortcomings in Party Work and Measures for Liquidating Trotskyites and Other Double-Dealers" and his concluding remarks on this report at the February-March plenary session of the Party Central Committee March 3-5, 1937, are among one of the outstanding works of creative Marxism. ...

The Party and Soviet people had destroyed the hornet's nests of the despicable enemies of the people, thus shattering the hopes of the German-Japanese and American-British imperialists that the Bukharin-Trotsky band would be their fifth column inside the U.S.S.R. All this was of tremendous importance in consolidating the might of the Soviet state and in the entire course of socialist construction and our country's preparations for active defense.

In his report and concluding remarks at the February-March plenary session of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Stalin offered a scientific definition of capitalist encirclement and revealed the roots of the political carelessness of a certain part of our administrative cadres who, carried away by economic successes, underestimated capitalist encirclement as a basic factor determining the international status of the U.S.S.R. ...

As long as capitalist encirclement exists, Comrade Stalin pointed out, we will have traitors, spies, saboteurs and murderers, sent to our home front by foreign intelligence.

On this basis Comrade Stalin concluded that it was necessary to put an end to political carelessness, to be more vigilant in defending the conquests of socialism against the intrigues of the international imperialist bourgeoisie and its agents. These observations by Comrade Stalin heightened the revolutionary vigilance of the Party and the Soviet people.

Adhering firmly to a policy of maintaining peace among nations, the Party and government launched great efforts to increase the military preparedness of the U.S.S.R. Armed Forces for enemy attack. The successful preparation of our country for active defense played a major role in the Soviet people's brilliant victory in the great patriotic war.

The Stalinist analysis of the nature of capitalist encirclement and the policy of the imperialist states has tremendous mobilizing power for our people and for all freedom-loving peoples even now.

The defeat of fascist Germany and imperialist Japan signified further intensification of the crisis of the capitalist system. The sphere of capitalist domination shrank and the camp of democracy and socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, grew and consolidated.

However, the experience of history teaches that the more hopeless the position of capitalism and the closer its end, the more adventuristic is the policy of the ruling circles of the imperialist countries. This is precisely the aggressive policy now being followed by the American-British imperialists in preparing for a new world war.

In preparing for a new war the American-British imperialists assign considerable importance to espionage and sabotage activities against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. Convincing evidence of this is the unprecedented case of the U.S. Congress appropriating $100,000,000 for espionage and sabotage activity in the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies.

All this demands increased vigilance and greater consolidation of the might of the socialist state by Soviet citizens. ...

In his report and concluding remarks at the February-March plenary session of the Party Central Committee Comrade Stalin elaborated upon the principles of Bolshevist supervision of the economy.

Some Party officials, carried away by work and by economic successes, had ceased to take an interest in problems of international and domestic affairs, had remained aloof from political questions, had forgotten about political work, about capitalist encirclement, had shown complacency and political carelessness.

Comrade Stalin severely criticized such officials and stressed the necessity for close coordination of economic and Party political work. ... In his report and concluding remarks Comrade Stalin revealed serious shortcomings in work with cadres and formulated the basic principles for selecting, training and placing personnel. ... The Bolshevist principle of selecting personnel demands that an interest be taken in both sides of the question, i.e., in both the occupational and political qualifications of officials. Violation of this principle inevitably leads to serious errors. Comrade Stalin strongly condemned the harmful, anti-Bolshevist practice of appointing relatives, friends, etc. ...

In order to solve problems of communist construction successfully our cadres must be well grounded in the international situation; they must be alert to all intrigues by enemies—the American-British imperialists—must have a sense for what is new and must be able to approach the solution of all questions from the viewpoint of the state. This in turn means that they must master Marxist-Leninist theory, which arms Party and state officials with a knowledge of the laws of social development and helps our cadres to anticipate the course of events. ...

... At the February-March plenary session Comrade Stalin gave special emphasis to the decisive importance of consolidating and expanding the Party's ties with the working masses for the sake of progress toward communism. ...

Comrade Stalin's report and concluding remarks at the February-March plenary session of the Party Central Committee in 1937 are a valuable contribution to the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the Party and constitute a guide for the practical work of the Bolshevist party and Soviet state.

These outstanding works by Comrade Stalin are of inestimable importance to the Communist and Workers' Parties of the people's democracies, which are successfully building the groundwork of a socialist economy, and to the entire international workers' movement in its struggle against the imperialist warmongers, for peace, democracy and socialism.

Communist Party

PLENARY SESSION OF LENINGRAD CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Feb. 29, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Leningrad—A plenary session of the Leningrad City Party Committee has discussed two questions: the direction of shop Party organizations and groups by the factory Party committees of the Kirov Plant and the Skorokhod Factory, and the tasks of Leningrad construction organizations in connection with fulfillment of the plan for building and capital repair of housing in 1952.

Comrade Smirnov, Secretary of the Kirov Plant Party Committee, and Comrade Shatinina, Secretary of the Skorokhod Factory Party Committee, reported on the first question.

The report and discussion on the second question showed that annual budget allocations make possible large-scale construction of new housing and capital repairs and improvements to existing buildings. In the past three years about 900,000 square meters of housing space have been built, 305,000 square meters having been put into service in 1951. Gas installations have been completed in five boroughs, and laying of mains is progressing rapidly in others, More than 60% of all Leningrad apartments have gas.

Appropriate resolutions were passed on the questions under discussion.

From the Latest Mail: USELESS SCHEME. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 3. Complete text:) The newspaper Birobidzhanskaya zvezda [Birobidzhan Star] has published a story under the heading "An Open Session at a Study Circle." It reports that:

"The propaganda and agitation department of the Birobidzhan City Party Committee recently organized open sessions in several Party history study circles. The purpose of the sessions was to exchange experience in propaganda work."

One such session is described in the newspaper. In the words of the paper, it was a model one. Unfortunately, the newspaper does not quote the opinions of the students in the circle on this travesty: it is clear that they felt embarrassed.

The newspaper is enthusiastic about this innovation of the city committee's propaganda and agitation section and insistently recommends that Party organizations "hold such sessions more frequently."

The Birobidzhan City Party Committee and the province newspaper are declaiming in favor of useless "open" sessions instead of organizing seminars for cadres of propagandists and arranging for exchange of experience between propagandists in the press.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'IMPROPER ATTITUDE TOWARD CRITICISM.'* (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 3. Complete text:) The bureau of the Bryansk City Party Committee has discussed the article "Improper Attitude Toward Criticism" published in Pravda Jan. 13, 1952, and has acknowledged it as entirely correct. It was noted that the Fokino Borough Party Committee reacted improperly to an article in the railroad newspaper Magistral [Main Line]. Instead of taking steps to eliminate shortcomings in the work of Bryansk Station No. 2 revealed by Magistral, the borough Party committee reprimanded Comrade Volokhova, the author of the article.

The bureau of the city Party committee has taken account of the Fokino Borough Party Committee bureau's report that it has remedied its error and admitted the erroneousness of its resolution to reprimand Comrade Volokhova. The Fokino Borough Party Committee has been advised to take the necessary steps to eliminate shortcomings in the work of Bryansk Railroad Station No. 2.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'ONCE BEGUN, SEE MATTER THROUGH TO END.'† (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 3. Complete text:) The bureau of the Lvov Province Party Committee has discussed the article "Once Begun, See Matter Through to End," published in Pravda Jan. 23 and considers that the newspaper was entirely correct in criticizing the province and city Party committee bureaus for serious shortcomings in directing ideological work.

The resolution of the province Party committee bureau points out that after discussing the ideological and political training of the intelligentsia in the city of Lvov at their meetings the province and city Party committees failed to take effective steps to carry out the resolutions adopted, and as a result most of the measures outlined were not taken.

The province Party committee bureau has decided to take action for radical improvement in the organization of control over the fulfillment of resolutions adopted. The practice will be introduced of hearing reports on the fulfillment of Party resolutions at sessions of the province committee bureau and the bureaus of the city and district Party committees.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'DISTRICT COMMITTEE REPORTS IN PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE.'‡ (Pravda, March 1, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Baranovichi Province Party Committee has discussed the article published under the above heading in Pravda Dec. 25, 1951, and has acknowledged as correct the criticism of shortcomings in its work.

It has been resolved to improve the preparation of district committee reports in the province Party committee, making it a rule that one of the secretaries of the province Party committee supervise checkups on the work of the district committees.

The province committee department heads have been instructed to work out measures to ensure radical improvement in Party political work, increase activity on the part of the primary Party units and see that they assume more responsibility for economic and cultural work.

Members of the province Party committee bureau have been sent out to give practical assistance to the district committees in guiding the primary Party units.

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 25.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 21-22.
‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 52, p. 25.

State and Law

Work of the Soviets: TRAINING SOVIET CADRES. (By A. Vaskov, Secretary of the Stavropol Territory Party Committee. Izvestia, Feb. 28, p. 2. 1500 words. Summary:) Stavropol—The Party and Soviet organizations of Stavropol Territory are guided in their daily work by the Stalinist principle of selecting and placing cadres. Careful selection and placing of Soviet and economic cadres has resulted in considerable qualitative improvement. In the case of the chairmen of the district and city Soviet executive committees, for example, only a few of them had higher education two years ago, while more than half now have higher or incomplete higher education.

An administrator must always be equal to the tasks posed by the Bolshevist party and Soviet government, must know the work assigned and must have the ability to discover his own mistakes, to eliminate them and to keep careful watch over the interests of the state. Correct selection and placing of cadres is not enough to provide all these qualities. Constant and careful training is also necessary.

What forms and methods of personnel training are used in Stavropol Territory?

First of all criticism and self-criticism—the most effective weapon in combating complacency, indifference and self-satisfaction. Constant control over fulfillment is of inestimable help in this connection. The territory Party committee and the territory Soviet executive committee check regularly on the work of Soviet and economic organizations. The bureau of the territory Party committee has heard reports by the heads of departments of the territory Soviet executive committee after they had made checkups, including reports on selecting and training cadres in the public health, procurement and invalids' cooperative networks. The executive committee has checked the work of many village Soviets and district executive committees.

It must be granted that there are administrative officials who make many promises but do little. Comrade Ryazanov, former chairman of the Budyonnovsk District Soviet Executive Committee, for example, always accepted criticism of his poor leadership and promised to improve it, but continued to do unsatisfactory work. The territory Soviet executive committee was compelled to dismiss him.

The territory's Party organizations devote special attention to the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres. Many Soviet officials are enrolled in the two-year territory Party school, while a large number of officials are studying without giving up their jobs. One hundred ninety-six officials are enrolled in correspondence courses for Stavropol's pedagogical and agricultural institutes. Party schools have been opened in all districts and cities of the territory and are attended by more than 1000 Soviet officials. An equal number study in evening universities of Marxism-Leninism. About 10,000 persons are studying in the Party education system as a whole—in various circles and schools. Two hundred thirty-five of the 405 village Soviet chairmen in the territory have only elementary education and, naturally, need constant study and help.

Village Soviet officials study in the Party education system, but the main means of improving their knowledge is the permanent seminars offered by the district executive committees. These seminars do good work in a number of districts, meeting twice a month to study the U.S.S.R. Constitution and the Collective Farm Statutes, to hear lectures on keeping records and handling complaints and on drawing up plans for Soviet work and to study ways of preparing for and conducting meetings of executive committees and Soviets. In many districts, however, studies are held irregularly and lectures are poor. Moreover, the territory executive committee tolerates this situation.

There are still major shortcomings in our personnel training. Not all Soviet officials are studying the theory of Marxism-Leninism regularly. The personnel departments in institutions do poor work in studying the professional and political qualifications of officials, with the result that cadre turnover is high in a number of districts. Last year, for ex-

ample, 67 chairmen and 122 secretaries of village Soviets were replaced. Representatives of the territory executive committee rarely attend sessions of the district and city Soviets and do not give adequate practical instruction to cadres.

The Stavropol area is confronted with great tasks in economic and cultural work. In particular, there are many problems to solve in developing and increasing the productivity of livestock, while cotton, grape and fruit crops are low. Much work has to be done in irrigating arid lands. The better the job done by Party and Soviet organizations in selecting and training cadres of Soviet and economic officials the more rapidly these tasks will be solved.

(Feuilleton)—LOAFERS. (By A. Yerokhin. Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) A stranger telephoned Comrade Stepanov, Director of the Nagorny Food Trade Organization in the city of Gorky, that a certain inspector had arrived on special assignment, and immediately this inspector gave his first order over the telephone: to assign him an assistant and to send this assistant with blank forms to such-and-such an address.

The impression created by the magic word "inspector" was so great that the assistant did not take note of the fact that the stranger was waiting for her at a rendezvous, so to speak—at the entrance to a certain building. Here he mumbled his name unintelligibly and headed for Store No. 2 with his guide.

The store was quickly closed and all financial records were made available to the stranger; for propriety's sake no one asked what his name was.

The next day the stranger used the director's automobile to get to a second store, and on the third day he visited several more. Everywhere he was accorded due respect.

It is hard to say where all this would have ended if, on the third day, Comrade Stepanov had not at last asked the stranger about his papers, i.e., his inspector's credentials. The stranger shrugged his shoulders and said that he did of course have papers but that he had left them at home. Comrade Stepanov was entirely satisfied and directed his guest to another store, but apparently the stranger had been rather unpleasantly surprised by Stepanov's question. Some time afterward a telephone call came in from the store where the audit was to be held.

"Is the inspector there?"

"No, he left for your store a long time ago," answered the bewildered director. "Where could he have gone?"

This exciting question remains unanswered. The fly-by-night inspector had left for places unknown.

Even Bobchinsky and Dobchinsky* had more reason to think Khlestakov was an inspector. But just think what happened all because of a single telephone call: the director of a large trade organization opened all his records to a stranger, gave him access to store funds and for three days showed him every courtesy!

The incident with this latter-day Khlestakov seems to have ended fortunately for the food trade organization: it could have been worse.

Anything can happen when there are loafers around—

Last spring an elegantly dressed young man appeared before Sergei Arkadyevich Shkilin, a director of local communal construction.

"My name is Porfiry Petrovich Chebota."

"Pleased to meet you! What can I do for you?"

"I am an engineer," said the caller in a businesslike manner. "And aside from the fact that I have always had a creative interest in communal construction, I thought it would be an honor to work under your direct supervision, esteemed Sergei Arkadyevich."

The next day Chebota became one of the leading engineers in the construction organization.

The new engineer took care of A. Peskov, head of the personnel department, by engaging in a profound conversation with him about the vigilance an executive has to exercise in such a responsible position.

"Oh, and incidentally! You probably have to have a job evaluation from my last place of employment, don't you?" Chebota ventured.

"Well, yes," answered Comrade Personnel Director.

"Here you are!" And Chebota hauled out a heap of papers stating that he had acquitted himself very well on the construction of a certain brewery.

After this the "applicant" won the confidence of the personnel department so quickly and firmly that it was not shaken even when the beer trust later reported that Chebota had never built anything for it.

The new engineer captured his superior Comrade Shkilin with his aplomb and his ability to make authoritative statements about everything from the latest in building methods to the secret of preparing Ukrainian dumplings.

A little more than a month later Porfiry Chebota was appointed head of the planning and production department, and soon afterward Comrade Shkilin moved him into his own office.

"I have to go on a trip, old pal, so will you please take over while I'm gone?"

The new engineer captivated Secretary Yelizaveta Taskina by telling her:

"I'm looking for a life companion!"

After that he indulged in a little prose:

"Do you have the seal?"

"I do," said the secretary. "I never let it out of my sight."

"Give it to me!"

"Certainly, Porfiry Petrovich."

Comrade Dorofeyev, chairman of the province committee of the housing workers' trade union, also greeted Porfiry with a smile and handed him a seal, stamp and trade union cards.

Chebota had a dazzling career in the construction organization for a few months, and no one was surprised any longer when this high executive began to be away from his office for days at a time.

"Pressing business!" he explained.

This was the honest truth. Porfiry had very pressing business—in the public prosecutor's office: concerning a search for Citizen P. P. Chebota, who had ducked out on his alimony payments. The public prosecutor's office soon found out that this man with a dark past had enjoyed the confidence of several executives and had drifted from one responsible post to another with fake documents.

Director Shkilin, Personnel Director Peskov and Secretary Taskina only shook their heads when they were told what had been found on Porfiry's person: blank forms of the construction organization, the seal and stamps, several personal labor records which had been considered lost, and a number of other things. Porfiry had been getting ready to leave the organization and had managed to get together all the documents he needed in order to resume his stormy career elsewhere. However, he failed.

One should not doubt the triumph of virtue. Chebota has been punished, and it is probable that the fly-by-night inspector will also be found. But something needs to be said about certain officials. To hear them talk they are constantly vigilant, but in their actions they are loafers who cannot be trusted either with state secrets or with state property.

Letter to the Editor: ORGANIZE ISSUING OF CERTIFICATES. (By F. Shamritsky, Instructor for Novosibirsk Province Soviet Executive Committee. Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Many departments of the executive committees of city, village and settlement Soviets in Novosibirsk Province spend a large part of their time issuing quantities of often unnecessary certificates. The Barabinsk City Soviet Executive Committee, for example, issues up to 100 daily.

As many as 50% to 60% of the certificates are unnecessary. The Ministry of Railroads, for example, requires persons entitled to reduced-rate commutation tickets on the railroads to furnish a quantity of documents. Officials in the passenger division of the Tomsk Railroad and the stationmaster at Novosibirsk give commutation rates upon presentation of a certificate from the place of employment, photographs and a passport. But this does not satisfy the railroad's finance department: it also requires a certificate from the place of residence.

In order to obtain fuel railwaymen have to submit a certificate bearing the stamp of the apartment manager or superintendent. One wonders who can issue such a document to railwaymen who

* [In Gogol's "Inspector General."—Trans.]

live out in the country, where there are no apartment house administrations or superintendent. The village Soviets also issue them, as a matter of fact.

Other cases could easily be cited. All attest that the independent action of people with a fondness for all sorts of papers should be curbed. Local governing agencies cannot be turned into bureaus for issuing certificates.

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING SUPPLYING OF REPORT BLANKS AND FORMS. (By Ye. Igolnikov, Sorter of Kiev Province Consumers' Cooperative Department Store Warehouse. Izvestia, March 1, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Kiev—The State Statistical Publishing House supplies most of the blanks and forms for the country's institutions, organizations and enterprises, printing them in a multitude of print shops and sending most of them out by mail, making little use of rail or other bulk shipments.

Dispersion in the printing of these forms means that customers do not always receive what they need, and the handling and shipping give rise to tremendous nonproductive expenditures, put a burden on the mails and lead to unnecessarily long shipments and to shipments from distant points when other sources of supply are close at hand.

The Kiev Province Consumers' Cooperative Department Store Warehouse, which supplies blanks and forms to all districts of the province, obtains them from virtually all parts of the U.S.S.R. The warehouse received 231 packages from Zhdanov, Orel, Kharkov, Molotov and Gorky on Oct. 10, 1951, alone, while several days earlier it had received packages from Nikolayev, Poltava, Kuibyshev, Kalinin, Gomel, Yenakiyevo, Odessa and Vologda. All of these packages had to be forwarded to the 53 district consumers' cooperatives in the province.

When one considers that the same thing is happening throughout the entire country, one realizes how expensive and unnecessary such a system is. It is time this system was changed, and there is every opportunity for doing so. It is known that the State Statistical Publishing House's output is fairly constant and does not involve changes in make-up, being done from prepared matrices. It would therefore be much more expedient if the blanks and forms were printed locally on orders from the province organizations. All the State Statistical Publishing House would have to do would be to send the prepared matrices out to the local shops on time.

SESSION OF LENINGRAD CITY SOVIET. (By Staff Correspondent K. Sukhin. Izvestia, March 1, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) Leningrad—The seventh session of the Leningrad City Soviet, held in the Taurides Palace Feb. 28, was devoted to fulfillment of the 1951 plan and measures for fulfilling the plan for developing Leningrad's municipal economy in 1952. Comrade I. A. Grishmanov, vice-chairman of the executive committee, reported that more than 300,000 square meters of housing had been completed in 1951 and that gas had been piped to approximately 26,000 apartments. The Nevsky and Kirov Prospects, Lenin Street and other main arteries have been extensively rebuilt, and fruit trees and shrubs have been planted over an area of 628 hectares in the approaches to the city.

This year will see more extensive rebuilding of main streets, especially the ten-kilometer-long J. V. Stalin Prospect. Sixty kilometers of gas mains will be laid and 17,000 apartments will be piped for gas. Much landscaping work will be done, and 400 apartment houses will be built.

Those speaking at the session criticized shortcomings in the work of the executive committee, its departments and administrations and made recommendations aimed at better fulfillment of the vast construction tasks.

The Leningrad City Soviet adopted a resolution on the subject discussed.

Women

ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, MARCH 8.—Decree of Party Central Committee. (Pravda, March 3, p. 1; Izvestia, March 4. 1600 words. Summary:) The working people of the Soviet are celebrating International Women's Day on March 8 in an atmosphere of continued progress in the socialist economy and culture of their homeland. Successes in developing the national economy ensure a steady rise in the material and cultural living standards of all Soviet citizens.

Soviet women are making a large contribution to strengthening the Soviet state. Numerous cadres of women, educated by the Communist Party and the Soviet state, are working successfully in all branches of the national economy. The number of women specialists graduated from higher educational institutions has more than trebled in comparison with the prewar year of 1940 and now exceeds 830,000. Over 1,000,000 women are now studying in higher and special secondary educational institutions.

In industry, transportation and construction millions of women workers, engineers, technicians and foremen are distinguishing themselves. In agriculture over 40% of the country's agronomists are women, and there are tens of thousands of women tractor and combine drivers and animal husbandry workers.

More than 2,500,000 women are working in the scientific, educational and cultural-educational establishments of the Soviet Union, and tens of thousands in the universities and research institutes are enriching Soviet science with new research and discoveries. Many Soviet women are displaying their creative capacities in literature and art, creating high-minded works inspiring our people to patriotic feats for the sake of the homeland.

More than 1,000,000 women teachers are educating the rising generation in the spirit of communist consciousness and Soviet patriotism. Our country now has 207,000 women doctors, more than twice the number we had in 1940.

Seventy women hold the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and 2170 are Heroes of Socialist Labor. Stalin Prizes have been awarded to 579 for outstanding work in science, invention, literature and art.

In 1951 alone the state paid out 6,000,000,000 rubles in grants to mothers without support, mothers of many children and those with newly born infants. Hundreds of millions of rubles are allotted annually for Young Pioneer recreation camps and children's sanatoriums. As a result of this solicitude infant mortality has fallen considerably and the annual population increase amounts to over 3,000,000.

Two hundred eighty women are Deputies to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, 2209 are Deputies to the Supreme Soviets of Union and autonomous republics, and more than 500,000 have been elected to local Soviets. More than 40% of all people's judges and assessors are women.

The great example of Soviet women is inspiring the women of the people's democracies in their struggle to build a new life, but in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries women are marking March 8 under the shadow of further encroachments by capital on their standard of living and democratic rights. The position of working women and children, millions of whom perish from work which is beyond their strength and from starvation and illness, is becoming worse.

Millions of women throughout the world are joining the struggle for peace and democracy. The Women's International Democratic Federation, which comprises 135,000,000 women from 64 countries, is waging a constant struggle for peace and women's rights. An ever more active part in this fight is being played by the women of colonial and dependent countries.

The Party Central Committee decrees that all Party organizations observe International Women's Day on March 8, taking as their keynote the mobilization of all the forces of Soviet women in the struggle for a mighty new advance in the socialist economy and culture and the fulfillment of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule.

The interests of building communism require that Party organizations should go still further in enlisting women in productive labor in industry, transport and agriculture and in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. Party organizations should intensify their work on the political education of women and show constant concern for the improvement of their cultural and technical level and their living and working conditions.

Trade Unions

(Editorial)—TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP DUES. (Trud, Feb. 27, p. 1. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The trade union budget for 1952 has been approved. It reflects the outstanding successes of our national economy, the steady increase in the well-being of the Soviet people. Income under the budget has increased 16.4%, and expenditures have also risen considerably. This year still more money is being allocated to satisfying the cultural-welfare needs of the working people and for cultural mass work. ...

Of course all this vast work would be impossible without a firm material base, and this base is provided by the trade union budget, which increases each year. In 1952 more than 78% of budgetary funds are being directed to satisfying the growing cultural-welfare needs of the workers and employees. Specifically, allocations for cultural mass work have been increased 21%, for physical culture and sports more than 25%, for material aid to trade union members 8.5% and for training cadres 37.8%. Administrative and managerial overhead and expenditures for organizational work have again been considerably reduced.

The main source of income in the budget is the membership dues of trade unionists. ...

Last year a number of unions failed to fulfill their plan for collection of dues. Matters were particularly bad in this respect in the unions of workers in logging and lumbering, the chemical industry, power plants, the paper industry, trade and public catering. The Central Committees of these unions did not pay attention to mass organizational work and were indifferent to the fact that many thousands of workers remained outside the ranks of their unions.

About 15% of the workers in the lumber industry have not yet joined the union. In discussing this situation the Presidium of the Lumbering and Logging Workers' Trade Union Central Committee passed a number of resolutions but made no effort to see that they were put into effect. ...

The overwhelming majority of trade union members are conscientious about fulfilling their obligations and pay their dues promptly. But it must not be forgotten that among many millions of the masses there also exist less conscientious people who must be trained in the spirit of social discipline and must have their obligations under the Trade Union Bylaws patiently explained to them. ...

Let us do everything to fulfill the financial plan successfully!

(Editorial)—OVERTAKE THE BEST WORKERS, SECURE A GENERAL ADVANCE! (Trud, Feb. 29, p. 1. 1500 words. Summary:) Overtake the best workers, secure a general advance! It is the duty of trade union and economic organizations to give all workers practical aid in achieving this end. The resolutions of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions * prescribe concrete methods for disseminating advanced experience. The experience of production innovators must be systematically publicized in the press and on radio and screen; conferences must be organized to exchange experience; production excursions to advanced enterprises must be organized for workers; and production and technical propaganda must be more widely developed in clubs, Red Corners, etc.

Since the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions the dissemination of advanced experience has noticeably improved. As an example of this one may cite the case of the machine and instrument construction and the construction and road-building machinery industries, and of the trade union Central Committees in these industries. In order to disseminate widely the experience of the Sverdlovsk Pneumatic Construction Machinery Plant, where the complex introduction of Stakhanovite practice is taking place, the ministries and the trade union Central Committee have organized in the plant an interprovince Stakhanovite school, in which workers of 17 enterprises of Kuibyshev, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, Molotov and other cities have received training. The workers of the plant have also been sent on tour to give Stakhanovite courses and lectures in enterprises of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic republics and Leningrad, Bryansk and other provinces.

The support of innovators and the broad dissemination of their experience is a matter of the highest state importance. Trade union organizations must take vigorous action to eliminate elements of formalism in the dissemination of Stakhanovite experience and see that it is used to bring lagging workers up to the level of the most advanced.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 30 pp. 28-29.

National Economy

THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SOVIET SCIENCE HELPS GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Interview With Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Chairman of Committee to Aid Construction Projects of Communism. Izvestia, March 1, p. 1. 850 words. Summary:) The entire complex of problems involved in using the Volga-Don Canal and irrigating the adjacent areas calls for the attention of science. A system of measures has now been worked out for bringing the first 100,000 hectares of irrigated land into production. The valuable experience of the Soviet republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus must be utilized in the Volga-Don area, taking account of local conditions.

In the period remaining before the opening of the canal the Central Weather Forecasting Institute must provide the Volga-Don Construction Project with data on the 1952 flood season and on other weather conditions this spring. Much attention must be given to the use of turbines and floodgates when waves are high. Plans call for study of individual canal installations after they have been put into operation in order to take these data into consideration on other construction projects.

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences considers its vital task to be the study of generalization of the experience of workers on the Volga-Don Canal. Where much of the research in 1951 was concentrated on hydroelectric installations and precise determination of the canal routes, attention will now focus on the perfecting and more efficient utilization of construction methods and the working out of long-range plans for developing the regions near the great construction projects in the interests of the national economy.

Special forecasts of winds and the influence of the future reservoirs on the climate will have a special place in research in its present stage.

One would think that paleontology has no direct bearing on problems of the great construction projects, but recent experience has shown that by employing outstanding paleontologists major geological investigations can be speeded up by five or six months.

Our chemists have prepared a map of the hydrochemical resources of the Caspian Depression which is vital in plans to bring water to this area. Research on salt deposits along the Main Turkmenian Canal and on the Siwash are revealing possibilities for obtaining new supplies of raw materials for the chemical industry. Mechanics have developed new methods of determining the life of existing hydrotechnical installations, while special research is in progress on protecting the banks of the new reservoirs. The Geography Institute's micro-climatic observations in the Caspian area are being used by the Hydroelectric Construction Project Authority in planning the Stalingrad Canal.

The range of questions studied in connection with the construction projects continues to expand. It includes the building of powerful new machinery, extensive use of automatic and remote-control operation, the use of Kara-Kum sands in building materials, landscaping of the canal banks and selection of up-to-date lighting equipment. Geological research has shown that it is unnecessary to haul millions of cubic meters of stone from quarries far away from the construction sites.

The Academy of Sciences has sent permanent brigades of scientists out to the construction projects. The brigades have brought back to Moscow 50 important assignments to be carried out by institutes of the Academy of Sciences and by the ministries and agencies.

The great hydroelectric projects and canals must become very profitable communist enterprises. This confronts the economists with especially important tasks in connection with opening up vast new areas to the national economy and determining what new branches of industry and agriculture should be set up and where. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute, Geography Institute and Council for Studying Production Resources must take an active part in the solution of these tasks.—(Tass).

IN U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Pravda, March 1, p. 1. Complete text:) A meeting of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was held in Moscow Feb. 29, with Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov presiding. The meeting discussed the work of the Crimea branch of the academy in connection with construction of the Northern Crimea Canal.

Prof. Ya. D. Kozin, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Crimea branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, reported that Crimea scientists had completed a number of projects relating to the construction of the Northern Crimea Canal. Geological conditions have been studied along the entire length of the canal and it has been found that extensive use can be made of local building materials on the project. Research on engineering and geological conditions for building two reservoirs on the Kerch Peninsula has been completed and delivered to planning organizations, and a list has been drawn up of trees and shrubs recommended for planting along the irrigation canals.

Noting the successful work of Crimea scientists, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences outlined measures for more extensive research. Members of the Crimea branch and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute are to complete by Jan. 1, 1953, a study of the prospects for developing Crimea industry and agriculture opened up by the Northern Crimea Canal.

IN A SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY. (By Staff Correspondent M. Boiko. Izvestia, March 2, p. 1. 600 words. Summary:) Kiev—The staff of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences' Hydrology and Hydrotechny Institute is determining scientific principles for technical plans for the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Center and Southern Ukraine Canal. Working scale models have been built of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, the Zaporozhye Hydroelectric Center, the canal headworks and the hydroelectric installations on the Molochnaya River.

Cooperating with a number of research institutes and higher educational institutions in Kiev, Odessa and Lvov, the staff has already completed 15 major projects, paying special attention to the effect of strong winds on such large bodies of water as the Kakhovka Sea.

Accurate calculations on the main hydroelectric installations depended on data on high and low water levels on the Dnieper. Such data were found in archives in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Staff member Comrade Shvets stated:

"We learned from the 'History of the Zaporozhye Cossacks' that the summer of 1575 was so hot on the Zaporozhye steppe that 'the grass burned and the water in the rivers dried up.' Low water is also mentioned in a hetman's letter written in 1708. He reports: 'During the present dry spell the Dnieper has been so dry that it could be forded on horseback, and between Pereyaslavl and Terektomirov there are two fords which are so shallow that some people are driving wagons across them.' The years in which the Dnieper was at its highest in the past 150 to 170 years were 1789, 1845, 1917 and 1931."

This year members of the institute are working on about 20 theoretical and practical subjects related to the great project in the Southern Ukraine.

TRAINS RUN TO TAKHIA-TASH. (Pravda, March 1, p. 1. Complete text:) Takhia-Tash—The railroad has been brought to Takhia-Tash. Builders gave a warm welcome to the first locomotives pulling freight trains laden with materials for the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal.

In an interview with a Tass correspondent Comrade Khodzhayev, director of construction on the railroad, stated that the 122-kilometer line from Urgench to Takhia-Tash has been completed. The building of it, he said, was attended with a number of technical difficulties, since in certain sections the line crosses the Kara-Kum sands. But by utilizing powerful machinery the builders successfully overcame the difficulties and fulfilled their task with a minimum expenditure of resources. At present construction is in progress on the spur lines in the vicinity of the construction site of the Takhia-Tash project.

Industry

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN CARPATHIAN LUMBERING. (By I. Garagonich, Secretary of Transcarpathia Province Party Committee. Izvestia, Feb. 29, p. 2. 1600 words. Condensed text:) ... Last year mechanized lumbering in Transcarpathia increased 44% over the 1950 level. Through the use of machinery 45% more lumber was hauled to the rivers and railroads and mechanization in loading operations more than doubled. ... The hereditary woodcutters of the Rakhov, Svalyava, Volovo, Veliky Beryozny and other districts of Transcarpathia are mastering advanced Soviet technology. ...

The successes of Transcarpathia lumbermen would be considerably greater if the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine Republic Ministries of the Lumber Industry paid more attention to pressing problems of exploiting the lumber resources of the Carpathian Mountains. Suffice it to say that a long-range plan for developing Transcarpathia's lumber industry has not yet been worked out. The lack of such a plan prevents the Transcarpathia Lumber Industry Trust from correctly allocating its production resources and engaging in capital construction at the right time and on the proper scale.

For several years there has been talk of the need for drawing up a general plan for exploiting Transcarpathia's forests, a plan based on the belt-line production method and involving the use of new equipment. The province Party and Soviet organizations have accordingly posed this question to Comrade Orlov, U.S.S.R. Minister of the Lumber Industry. In his reply to one of our letters the Minister asserts that a general plan for the industrial exploitation of the forests in Transcarpathia Province was drawn up back in 1947. But the draft plan which Comrade Orlov obviously had in mind has such major shortcomings and technological errors that practical application of it would be impossible.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry stubbornly refuses to give up the practice of planning lumbering operations without taking account of the peculiarities and weather conditions of different forest areas. The hauling of lumber from Ukrainian forests, and from Transcarpathian forests in particular, is planned in the same way as for Archangel and Siberian forests. Meanwhile, six years of operations by the Transcarpathia Lumber Trust show that at least 50% of the timber cut during the year is hauled out of Transcarpathia's forests during the second and third quarters.

The reason for this is that, unlike similar enterprises in the northern and eastern parts of the U.S.S.R., Transcarpathia's lumbering enterprises are able to make extensive use of wagon transport not only in winter but in spring and summer, when our logging roads are in the best condition. There is comparatively little agricultural field work in the mountainous regions of the province, and consequently we are able to do work in spring and summer which is usually done in autumn and winter in other lumbering districts of the country.

The period from October to March is the peak lumber-hauling period in the north and east, but Transcarpathia has a great deal of rain during these months. The water level rises in the mountain rivers and railroad embankments are undermined. The rains ruin the logging trails and roads and make them impassable to motor transport.

However, the Ministry of the Lumber Industry does not wish to take these unique features of Transcarpathia into account. Year after year plans are laid down for our lumbermen to haul most of their lumber during the first and fourth quarters.

Transcarpathia lumbering organizations are confronted with difficulties resulting from interagency red tape in assigning timber tracts to various enterprises. If the lumber camps are to work according to plans they should be assigned timber tracts for at least the period of the current five-year plan.

Only under such conditions can the necessary preparatory work be completed in good time. However, timber tracts have not been allocated to the Transcarpathia Lumber Trust and its camps. The Ministries of Forestry and the Lumber Industry are delaying the preparation of the necessary papers.

The trust was not allocated timber tracts for 1952 until the end of January. It is evident from the document sent out by the ministry that this year the Turya-Remetsky Camp, for example, must produce 70,000 cubic meters of timber from a sector which has neither roads nor footpaths. Similar sectors have been assigned to the Bychkov, Khust and several other camps. One does not have to be a specialist to see how impractical such "planning" is.

However, the Ministry of Forestry has a rule according to which lumbering organizations are fined for failure to organize operations on the sectors assigned them in time.

The amount paid in such fines by enterprises of the Transcarpathia Lumber Trust last year runs into six figures.

Sometimes demands are downright unreasonable. On Jan. 24 the trust received a routine lumbering assignment from the Transcarpathia Administration of the Ukraine Republic Ministry of Forestry stating that lumber was to be hauled from the sector assigned by Jan. 30! And if the deadline is not met, pay a fine!

Often the Ministry of the Lumber Industry is also responsible for the fact that a given timber tract is not opened up. More than a year has passed since it was decided to open up the Lumshary tract in the Carpathians, but officials of the Ukraine Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry continue to "hash out" with officials in Moscow the problem of the type of road to be built to Lumshary. There is an equal delay over opening up the Uglyan and Kosov tracts. Meanwhile the opening up of these idle tracts would enable the Transcarpathia Lumber Industry Trust to increase the output of precious lumber by 260,000 to 300,000 cubic meters a year.

It has become the practice for the Union and republic Ministries of the Lumber Industry to change the plans for capital construction by their enterprises several times a year. Eight changes and corrections were made in our trust's annual plan for capital construction in 1950, for example, while the 1951 plan was revised seven times.

The largest tracts in the forests on the Carpathian slopes are stands of beech. This wood provides valuable lumber for building, furniture and technical uses. But beech is hard to handle. Beech lumber loses its value unless it is skillfully stored and is worked at the right time.

Timber cutting is planned without regard for the volume of lumber on hand, while the plan the ministry has approved for hauling the lumber out does not ensure prompt working of the beech. The result is that thousands of cubic meters of this valuable wood are used for kindling.

Our province's woodworking enterprises can handle only a third of the beech wood produced by the Transcarpathia Lumber Trust. The rest is sent outside of the province without being processed in mills. Unprocessed beech deteriorates rapidly when it is hauled over long distances.

The pressing needs of Transcarpathia lumbermen are well known to the heads of the U.S.S.R. and republic Ministries of the Lumber Industry and Forestry. The Ministers and other officials of the republic ministries often come to our province, and representatives of the Union ministries also make frequent trips. But not one of them has considered it his duty to solve the pressing problems of Carpathian lumbering. ...

Letter to the Editor: ON SUPPLYING FACTORIES WITH PACKING CRATES. (By I. Dubrovsky, Assistant Director of Omsk Piston Factory. Izvestia, Feb. 29, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Omsk—The Omsk Piston Factory produces many tractor and automobile parts, but often is unable to ship them off in time because it lacks wooden crates. This is why there were many delays this winter in shipping parts badly needed in the south, where spring field work will soon begin.

The system of planning in the Ministry of the Lumber Industry's Chief Lumber Supply Administration is such that lumber is hauled into timber-rich Omsk Province from Eastern Siberia and the Transbaikal.

The factory was allocated 31 carloads of shook from the stocks of the Chief Lumber Supply Administration's Krasnoyarsk office, but during the third quarter of 1951 not one was shipped. Nor did the factory receive 30 carloads of shook allocated from the Irkutsk office's stocks. The situation is no better this year.

The result of the red tape in the offices of the Chief Lumber Supply Administration is that spare parts badly needed for farm work are piled up in the warehouses of the Omsk Piston Factory.

Our neighbor, the Siberian Factory, one of the country's largest suppliers of tractor parts, also has great difficulties in obtaining wooden crates.

It seems to me that the best way out of this situation would be to organize production of wooden crates at the lumber mill now in operation in Omsk.

INCREASE OIL OUTPUT. (By S. Kuvykin, Director of Bashkir Oil Combine and Hero of Socialist Labor. Pravda, March 2, p. 2. 1700 words. Summary:) The Bashkir Republic has become a major oil center of the western and southern slopes of the Urals. In their 1951 letter to Comrade Stalin the oil workers of the Bashkir Oil Trust pledged to increase the output of oil in comparison with 1950, to fulfill the drilling plan ahead of schedule, to overfulfill the plan for refining and to speed up construction and assembly work. Widespread socialist competition and the creative initiative on the part of the oil workers enabled the workers to fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of schedule, to meet their pledges to Comrade Stalin.

In their 1952 letter to Comrade Stalin the Bashkir oil workers have pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan ahead of schedule, to produce 100,000 tons of oil above plan and to ensure a 23.7% increase over the 1951 output.

There are vast unexploited potentialities for oil extraction. By no means all wells are being exploited to the extent stipulated. Better use of existing wells and operation of all idle wells will make possible a new advance in oil production. Part of the natural gas of Bashkiria's oil fields is burned off. We must trap all this gas and process it: this will make possible the production of thousands of tons of high-quality gasoline. Hitherto in prospecting we have used equipment capable of drilling to depths of 300 to 500 meters. Such a depth is not enough and sometimes leads to inaccurate conclusions, which in turn lead to excessive expenditures of labor in exploratory drilling. A new piece of drilling equipment invented by engineers of the Bashkir Oil Combine will drill exploratory wells to greater depths. Such equipment must be introduced on a broad scale. We are striving to eliminate the shortcomings in our work through our own efforts. However, we have serious claims against the Ministry of the Oil Industry. It seems to us that the ministry should reorganize the system of supplying the oil fields so that supply organizations might plan it properly and so that supplies would arrive at the fields in good time, ruling out interruptions in provisions of various materials. Mobile electric power plants are of great importance in developing exploratory work and opening up new areas. The Ministry of the Oil Industry must work to see that our drillers have sufficient numbers of such power plants.

It is very important in the hard-rock areas of the eastern oil regions to have high-quality bits. Much has been done by our machine builders in this respect, but there is much more to be done. The machine builders must improve the design and quality of their bits so that they can be used to drill many more meters than at present.

(Editorial)—SOCIALIST COMPETITION OF OIL WORKERS. (Pravda, March 2, p. 1. 1100 words. Summary:) A letter from the oil workers of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic to Comrade J. V. Stalin is published today in Pravda. In their letter the Bashkir oil workers report their successes in fulfilling the socialist pledges they made for 1951 and undertake new socialist obligations to fulfill the 1952 state plan ahead of schedule.

[The letter also reports a 23% increase in oil output, a 20% increase in the quantity of oil refined and a 17% increase in the volume of drilling in comparison with 1950.]

Rich new oilfields were discovered in our country during 1951 as a result of a large prospecting program. Inspired by

the Communist Party, Soviet oil workers are striving to fulfill the task set by Comrade Stalin of raising oil output to 60,000,000 tons a year. For a number of years past our output has been increasing at the rate of 4,500,000 tons each year. In 1951 the Soviet oil industry overfulfilled the plan.

In May, 1952, it will be twenty years since the "Second Baku" was set up, in accordance with Comrade Stalin's brilliant plan, on the western and southern slopes of the Urals. The oil workers of Bashkiria are preparing to celebrate this famous date.

The oil workers of Bashkiria pledge themselves: "To fulfill the 1952 oil output plan ahead of schedule, to produce 100,000 tons of oil in excess of plan, to increase oil output 23.7% over 1951 and to fulfill the annual plan for drilling work by Dec. 25, 1952."

In assuming these socialist pledges the Bashkir oil workers call on all workers in the oil industry throughout the Soviet Union to develop socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 refining and output plans.

WASTEFUL PLANNERS. (By V. Vavilov. Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) The State Institute for Planning Enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is almost 20 years old, and in addition to its main Moscow plant, has branches in Leningrad and Kharkov. One would think that with the institute's wealth of experience, its equipment and qualified specialists it would have every opportunity for providing plans which would be complete and would provide for every possible reduction in building costs. However, the plans drawn up by the institute often cannot withstand any criticism.

Concerning plans drawn up for rebuilding an electric stove factory Comrade Zaidman, the chief engineer in charge of the project, maintains that the planners based their work on high technical and economic indices of production, on progressive norms for the use of equipment and work space. The facts do not back up this assertion, however. For example, the amount of labor required to turn out one of the main parts to be produced at the future factory was established at 300 machine-hours. Actually, the Elektrik Plant in Leningrad has reduced the time required to make this part to 190 machine-hours in 1951.

The chief engineer explains:

"We did not know about that index—We were guided by the calculations of factories in the electrical industry for 1949."

This is a small indication, but it throws light on the methods used at the institute in drawing up plans. The same set of plans assumed an unreasonably low output capacity for machines in the factory's machine shop. This resulted in provisions for almost twice as much equipment as was actually necessary. A place had to be found for the equipment, and hence the work space for the machine shops was increased 40% above the real requirement.

Soviet planning workers are propagandists of advanced ideas, but the institute's workers planned for a much lower foundry shop capacity per square meter than had already been achieved in many enterprises. The labor planned to produce one ton of cast iron was raised to ten norm-hours, and for cast steel to 20 norm-hours. This was done, Comrade Zaidman says, "as a precaution."

Thus it is that the planning workers have failed to carry out their most vital task. When the data assembled by the institute were studied it turned out that the costs estimated for rebuilding the factory could be cut almost 30%.

The speed of construction, its costs, the technology of the future enterprise and its successful operation all depend in large degree on the quality of plans. The institute's work in this respect lags far behind the demands of life. Quite recently the institute drew up obviously obsolete plans for a factory in the electrical equipment industry. The plans were oriented to a low level of labor productivity and outmoded norms for utilization of equipment. Comrade Rozanov, chief engineer for the project, does not deny that the plans were rather poor. One error has led to another. The planners provided for a large office building when such a building was not necessary, and the factory administration was allotted twice the space it needed. Such extravagances increased the cost of building the factory 27%.

No attempt is made in drawing up plans to seek means of reducing construction costs. It is true that superficially all the rules of planning are observed, but this is only in a formal sense. The technical council meets from time to time under the chairmanship of Comrade Obukhov, the institute's chief engineer. He looks over plans and makes certain observations, but real criticism is lacking. What few observations are made are on minor issues. Basic shortcomings, on the other hand, are not revealed.

The institute lacks the necessary creative atmosphere for its work. Extensive group discussion of such problems as reducing construction costs through maximum use of factory grounds, the use of more rational construction methods, etc., could be of great benefit. Such discussions do not take place, however.

The institute's Party organization has not spearheaded the struggle to improve the quality of planning work. For many months the Party bureau has ignored major shortcomings in the institute's work. Party bureau sessions and Party meetings have not once discussed the poor quality of individual plans, though there have been many warnings on this subject.

All plans of the institute are approved by the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. The ministry has an analytical department, a planning council headed by Deputy Minister Comrade Glagolev, and the services of various chief administrations and departments when it needs advice. The facts show, however, that plans are still analyzed in a superficial way so that the ministry often approves very poor ones.

From Readers' Letters: TOPICS OF THE DAY.—Perfect the Economic Apparatus. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 2. 500 words. Condensed text:) Letters received from readers by the editors of Pravda call attention to the organization of the machinery of industrial administration. For example, in the Russian Republic Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry there existed until recently province trusts along with local meat combines. The ministry abolished six such trusts, thus saving the state many hundreds of thousands of rubles and improving the ministry's management of the meat combines.

But unfortunately some ministries and departments do not study the work of the administrative machine adequately, fail to take note of duplication in the work of various agencies and retain various intermediary organizations long after the need for them has disappeared.

In their letters the readers of Pravda make recommendations for simplifying the structure of certain trusts and offices and abolishing superfluous units.

Reader Savenkov reports that in the Ukraine and Russian Republic Ministries of Light Industry the management of locally affiliated enterprises is in the hands of chief administrations and province administrations. At the same time there are still province local industry administrations which unite a large number of light industry enterprises. Thus, for example, the Kostroma Province Light Industry Administration controls only six small enterprises with 253 workers. At the same time the province local industry administration has 24 light industry enterprises with a labor force of 800 workers. "In our opinion," writes Comrade Savenkov, "it would be better to simplify the structure of the administration of locally affiliated light industry enterprises, transferring the small ones to the province local industry administrations and the medium-sized and large ones to the direct jurisdiction of the chief administrations of republic ministries. This would considerably improve the management of the enterprises and reduce the administrative machinery."

The authors of letters call attention to defects in the work of the administrative machinery dealing with supply services to enterprises and construction projects. In particular, mention is made of the existence—unjustified under present conditions—of certain intermediary supply organizations which often complicate supply services to enterprises and increase overhead. ...

The simplification of the administrative machinery and the reduction of its expenses are a matter of state importance.

Letter to the Editor: WHAT RESULTS FROM LACK OF CONTROL. (By S. Lopunov, Penza Province Trade Union Coun-

cil Senior Technical Inspector for the Central Council of Trade Unions' Labor Safety Division. Izvestia, Feb. 29, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Penza—A number of Penza enterprises are grossly violating the regulations for drawing up and keeping employment records. Many workers at the Penza Machine-Building Plant do not have papers certifying their employment status.

Employment records were issued only last year for many workers who started work at the plant seven to ten years ago. Entries are carelessly and incorrectly made in them, and the owners' signatures are missing. Records have not been kept of the transferring of workers from one job to another.

The personnel division notes the arrival of new workers without asking for their employment records, and records are not returned when workers are dismissed. The plant has accumulated a large number of such records, many of which show no entry recording dismissal.

The Beacon of the Revolution Paper Mill (managed by Comrade Galkin) likewise fails to follow the regulations on keeping employment records. Seventy-seven of its workers were given the title "Excellent in Socialist Competition" during the second quarter of 1951, but the employment records do not show this fact.

The Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry has not made a single check on the keeping of employment records in recent years and has delayed for a long time in sending out blank employment records and additional pages for them.

ALL-RUSSIAN BRICK INDUSTRY WORKERS' CONFERENCE. (Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 1. 300 words. Summary:) The All-Russian Conference of Brick Industry Workers ended in Moscow Feb. 27 after three days of work. Questions of further increasing production, improving quality and making better use of existing plant facilities were discussed. Those who discussed the speech by Russian Republic Minister of the Building Materials Industry G. I. Sukharev described the experiences gained in introducing progressive Stakhanovite methods of production.

Participants in the conference highly praised the work of the personnel of the Nizhne-Kotelsky brick works in Moscow Province, who produce 100,000 bricks each 24 hours from a single production line.

It was observed at the conference that existing factories still have large resources for increasing brick output and completing the year's plan ahead of schedule. Participants appealed to all Russian Republic brick industry workers to develop socialist competition more widely.

Those taking part in the conference included Comrade L. M. Kaganovich, Chairman of the Russian Republic Council of Ministers B. N. Chernousov and U.S.S.R. Minister of the Building Materials Industry P. A. Yudin.—(Tass).

(Editorial)—MORE BUILDING MATERIALS! (Pravda, March 1, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Despite substantial improvement in 1951, production and quality of building materials still do not meet the mounting needs of the national economy. It is the task of workers in the building materials industry to increase output two or threefold in the next few years, to improve quality and lower unit production costs and to put new types of material into mass production.

In 1952 we must greatly expand production of cement, slate and brick. Output of ceramic pipes, coated blocks and slabs, gypsum board and other products must increase several times over. Brick production is to increase by more than 1,000,000,000 units through introduction of new plant capacity alone.

Fulfillment of the plan depends largely on the perfecting of labor and production organization and on better utilization of machinery, which is in ample supply.

Unfortunately the experience of the best collectives and of production innovators in the building materials industry is still inadequately disseminated. Together with leading enterprises we have not a few lagging ones which are not fulfilling their plans and are making poor use of their machinery. To increase output, improve quality and reduce unit cost of building materials is a matter of state importance.

Agriculture

(Editorial)—STRICTLY OBSERVE THE STALINIST COLLECTIVE FARM STATUTES. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, March 2, p. 1. 1600 words. Condensed text:) ... Violations of the Collective Farm Statutes have recently become considerably less numerous; more order has been established in the collective farms, and their communally owned sector has developed. ...

Despite the exceptional significance of the Stalinist Collective Farm Statutes, which have become a real constitution for the collective farm system, there are still violations in certain provinces. Quite recently the board of the Bolshevik Collective Farm, Tetyushi District, Tatar Autonomous Republic, gave a horse from the communally owned stables to Guryanov, director of the district savings bank, without authorization from a general collective farm meeting. Guryanov gave the collective farm his own horse, an inferior one, in exchange. Although there was not enough fodder for the communally owned animals, the board of this collective farm allotted fodder to private individuals.

Unfortunately there are not a few such instances. In a number of republics, territories and provinces misappropriation of communal land and property continues, and it is this property which forms the vital basis of the collective farm system. The directors of certain collective farms place communal lands at the disposal of organizations and individuals in return for various services. Communal property is also misappropriated through the sale of collective farm produce for less than its actual value, and by giving collective farm officials illegal bonuses. Writing off misappropriated and spoiled property as loss inflicts a great deal of harm on the communal sector of the collective farms, as does exchange of the bad livestock of individuals for the best in the collective farm herds.

Violations of collective farm democracy have by no means been eliminated. Certain collective farm chairmen rarely summon general meetings, and therefore many important questions of collective farm life which should be decided at meetings are settled by the board or the chairman.

All this is a result of an indifferent attitude on the part of certain local officials toward violators of the Collective Farm Statutes and their protectors. The demands of the Party and government for the punishment of embezzlers are not being met everywhere. ...

This cannot be tolerated. It is essential to establish control in each district over observance of the Collective Farm Statutes, to check up systematically on conditions on the spot, to investigate the results of inspections punctually and to take immediate steps for the elimination of violations discovered. It must be remembered that the Collective Farm Statutes are often violated in a concealed manner. In order to expose and estimate correctly such violations it is necessary to delve deeply into the economy of the collective farms and into all the details of the economic and financial activity of their boards, their chairmen and other officials. Careful attention must be paid to complaints and claims of collective farmers and others about violations of the statutes. All such complaints and claims must be considered by the directors of the agency concerned within three days.

Certain local officials think that although they should struggle against gross violations of the statutes, they may adopt an indulgent attitude toward so-called minor infringements. A mistaken opinion! Every disregard for the statutes, of whatever kind, weakens the collective farm and cannot be allowed to go unpunished. Collective farm boards and inspection commissions are obliged to keep strict watch over the observance of the Collective Farm Statutes. Every instance of violation of them must be discussed at board sessions and reported on at general meetings of the collective farmers. Violations discovered must be eliminated immediately and the damage done to the collective farm made good.

VITAL PROBLEMS OF KAZAKHSTAN'S WATER RESOURCES. (By A. Zemtsov, Staff Correspondent for Kazakh Republic. Pravda, March 1, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The Fifth

Kazakh Communist Party Congress, held at the end of 1951, drew attention to the unsatisfactory use of water resources in the republic and to the fact that irrigation construction is lagging behind the demands of collective and state farm production.

Carrying out the resolutions of the congress, the Kazakh Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers recently held a large conference on problems of the development of water resources. About 1000 people attended.

The conference discussed a report by Comrade Taibekov, Chairman of the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers, on the present state of water resources and the tasks of developing them further, another report by Comrade Zabezhansky, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' decree on the transition to the new system of irrigation, and also co-reports on the development of estuary irrigation and measures to improve the utilization of the irrigation systems. ...

A great deal of work has been done in the republic on irrigating and watering steppe, desert and semidesert lands. During the Stalinist five-year plans irrigation farming was extended over an area of more than 600,000 hectares. In the south of the republic a large network of new canals and irrigation installations was built.

A new phase in the development of irrigation farming in the republic is opening in connection with the program of the great construction projects of communism. The Stalingrad trunk canal will make it possible to irrigate and supply with water millions of hectares of land in Guryev and West Kazakhstan Provinces.

Is the present level of development of Kazakhstan's water resources equal to the demands made by socialist agriculture today? Are sufficient efforts being made to ensure progress in the highly important matter of irrigation construction and the efficient utilization of existing systems? No. It was admitted by both those who made the reports and those taking part in the discussion that this was not the case.

The great possibilities of the irrigated areas are not being adequately exploited. The collective farms of South Kazakhstan Province have harvested low yields of cotton for a number of years now and do not fulfill state plans for cotton deliveries. In Kzyl-Orda Province, where outstanding individual workers have set records for rice yields, many collective farms obtain low yields of this crop.

Existing irrigation systems are poorly utilized. Last year only 54% of the land prepared for irrigation was actually irrigated. The water was let into the irrigated fields at the wrong time and in the wrong quantities. Flooding of fields violates the most elementary rules of agronomy.

In a number of sections of the republic the transition to the new system of irrigation is taking place very slowly. ...

The conference revealed many serious shortcomings in the construction of irrigation installations. During the postwar five-year plan the plan for capital construction to develop the republic's water resources was only 62% fulfilled. ...

New irrigation systems are being very badly planned, and some plans are taking years to compile.

All these facts testify to unsatisfactory work by the Kazakh Council of Ministers' Chief Water Resources Administration and the republic Ministries of Agriculture, State Farms and Water Resources. Their work was subjected to sharp criticism at the conference. ...

Participants in the conference sent a letter to Comrade Stalin pledging themselves to organize mass construction of dams, weirs and dikes to hold back the 1952 spring flood waters over an area of 1,400,000 hectares of hayfield and pasture in collective and state farms of the republic and to gather a rich hay crop from the irrigated pastures. It is a point of honor for the Party and Soviet organizations of Kazakhstan to see that this important pledge is fulfilled.

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION AT MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATIONS. (By Kolmogortsev, Chief of Finance Section, Lvov Province Agricultural Bank Office. Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) Lvov Province Machine and Tractor Stations have obtained much new equipment during the past two years, and every year the government allocates large sums for construction at the M.T.S. However, few repair shops, garages or barns for storing equipment have been built on M.T.S. grounds. Complex equipment is still repaired out in the open at the Kulikovo, Yavorov and other M.T.S. Few homes have been built for the M.T.S. workers and cultural facilities are housed in poorly equipped buildings.

All this is because state allocations for construction at the M.T.S. are not utilized properly. The construction plan for 1950 was fulfilled only 62%, and the 1951 plan was likewise not fulfilled. A considerable proportion of the funds has been "frozen" in supplies of materials and in temporary construction.

State funds for M.T.S. construction in the province are not expended according to plan. Poor technical supervision, careless accounting and poor control over the quality of work has had a harmful effect on construction work. Funds and materials are illegally squandered on many projects and there are flagrant violations of norms and regulations. Shortcomings in the supplying of lumber, cement and roofing materials also cause delays.

Officials in the capital construction department have not taken a serious attitude toward drawing up work plans and requisition lists for 1952. Now all these plans and lists are being revised, but there are new delays in financing construction.

It is time to establish order in this important sector of construction at the M.T.S.

(Editorial)—THE COLLECTIVE FARM CHAIRMAN, AN AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST. (Izvestia, March 1, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) Experience shows that the nomination of agronomists, zootechnicians and other specialists as chairmen of collective farms leads to a marked growth of their communal economy and strengthens them economically and organizationally. In collective farms managed by people who have not only practical experience but also specialized knowledge internal reserves are more fully utilized and all work proceeds in a better organized fashion.

It must however be noted that a number of republics, territories and provinces are not sufficiently active in electing agronomists and other specialists as collective farm chairmen. Thus in Krasnodar Territory there are more than 2500 agricultural specialists but only 70 work as collective farm chairmen. Similar conditions obtain in Bashkiria, Altai Territory and Kemerovo Province.

Local Soviets and agricultural agencies must devote more attention to training agricultural specialists for work as collective farm chairmen and show more boldness in nominating them for these posts.

Transportation

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN UTILIZATION OF TRUCK TRANSPORTATION. (By Engineer I. Seryakov. Izvestia, March 1, p. 2. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... A province truck transportation trust has been organized in Moscow Province. It comprises 20 truck bases situated in 20 of the province's 57 districts. Thus 37 districts are not served by the trust; however, these districts have a great deal of truck transportation housed in small garages.

The trust and its truck bases are not meeting the needs of the districts. The province and district Soviets do not consider its work "their concern" and give it no help. The Moscow Province Soviet Executive Committee does not even approve the trust's plan for freight hauling. This is because the trust is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Russian Republic Ministry of Truck Transportation, which approves its freight and passenger plans without taking the needs of the province into account.

An analysis of the work of Moscow truck transportation organizations shows that no less than 50% of all working time of the vehicles is spent in loading and unloading. This is mainly because at present freight transport is handled under the so-called "pick up your own freight" system: each customer sends his own truck to an enterprise or supply base. ...

At the most modest estimates more than 2000 trucks stand idle each day at Moscow food supply bases, and more than 1200 at brickyards. And every vehicle carries an expediter and two or three laborers, who also hang around in queues all this time. The laborers travel with the expediters in the trucks from the customers' establishments to the supply bases and spend 70% of their working time traveling to and fro and waiting for the freight. ...

Centralized transportation of foodstuffs is in use to some extent and has given good results. In Moscow, for example, baked goods, ice cream and meat products are distributed in this way. On the initiative of the Moscow Soviet's Truck Transport Administration centralized delivery of bricks to the construction projects of the capital was organized for the first time. As a result the productivity of each truck trebled and the number of laborers was reduced to one-fifth.

Yet despite its obvious advantages the centralized method of freight shipment has not yet been widely adopted. All possible measures must be taken to make this the dominant system in truck transportation in the near future. Centralized distribution of basic goods must be extended to become centralized distribution of all types of freight. This will reduce the distance run by trucks, make possible wide use of the circular system of freight delivery and save the country millions of rubles.

MOSCOW-ARCHANGEL AIR SERVICE. (Moskovskaya pravda, Feb. 29, p. 1. Complete text:) Starting Feb. 28 a mail and passenger air service will be instituted between Moscow and Archangel and return. There will be a stop in Vologda. A plane will leave Vnukovo Airport, Moscow, at 10:05 a.m. and arrive in Archangel at 3:45 p.m. each day.

Cities

Work of the Soviets: UNDER OBLIGATION TO PUBLIC. (By B. Matuzevicius, Chief of Plans and Estimates Bureau, Vilnius City Soviet Executive Committee. Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 2. 950 words. Summary:) Vilnius—It cannot be said that the Vilnius City Soviet and its executive committee do not pay attention to housing construction or maintenance. Unfortunately, however, the results are not what they should be.

A recent session of the city Soviet again discussed capital repairs, and as before it was admitted that more repairs rather than fewer were needed, but that the repair plan was not being carried out. The Soviet charged the executive committee with radically improving the supervision of capital repairs. Several months have passed, but not a single provision of the city Soviet's resolution has been carried out.

The city executive committee is aware that 20% to 25% of the money allocated for capital repairs is spent for other purposes every year, including frequent use of such funds to convert housing facilities for use by institutions. The city's repair and construction trust has spent 800,000 rubles for capital repairs on housing in the past three years and 1,500,000 rubles to cover expenses incurred in erecting buildings for various agencies.

There is no control over the work of the repair organizations, which usually tackle the costlier and less tedious jobs first and neglect apartments which are badly in need of repairs.

The quality and speed of repairs cannot withstand any criticism. The apartment at 7 Yasinsky Street has been under repair for almost five years, but the builders have not finished a number of major jobs on it yet. Repairs on the apartment at 1 Ukmerges Street have been in progress for a year.

A suitable supply of building materials has yet to be developed in Vilnius. The supply yards of the repair and construction offices of the borough housing administrations are poorly organized and actually look like small handicraft shops. After work had started on rebuilding the supply yard in Lenin Borough the city Soviet executive committee adopted a resolution to move the yard elsewhere. This will cost more than 200,000 rubles.

The supply yard of the repair office in Dzerzhinsky Borough met an even sadder fate: after two buildings had been rebuilt it turned out that an apartment building was soon to be built at that location.

Seeking to evade responsibility for failure to carry out the plan, officials of the city executive committee point to the lack of plans and estimates. Actually, not one of them has taken the trouble to provide such plans and estimates. Usually lists of apartments due for repairs are hastily drawn up by the senior engineers of the borough housing administrations, even though this should be the work of special committees.

The republic Ministry of Housing is not doing its duty either. Until recently repair workers lacked even proper instructions, and when such instructions were finally printed there were so few copies that many offices did not receive them. The ministry's housing supply trust has every opportunity for producing building parts but is really no more than a transfer point between the Lithuanian Supply Administration and the repair and construction organizations. The trust has not improved the supply situation in the least, but handling costs have mounted considerably.

The city executive committee and the Ministry of Housing should look into the operations of the repair organizations. It would be wise to merge the present small and inefficient repair offices into a single citywide office with cost accounting sectors for the boroughs. Such an office should have a technical department and one well-equipped supply yard. The money now used to pay the staffs of the borough repair offices could be used to increase the number of engineers and technicians.

From Readers' Letters: TOPICS OF THE DAY.—Concerning Quality of Housing Construction. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) More than 127,000,000 square meters of housing have been built or restored in the cities and workers' settlements of the country and more than 3,000,000 homes have been built or restored in rural areas since the war. In letters to Pravda the working people express hearty thanks to the Party and government for Stalinist concern about improving the Soviet people's welfare, and praise the work of many construction organizations.

At the same time Pravda receives many letters which severely and justly criticize the poor quality of work and the low standards tolerated by some construction organizations. It is quite justly pointed out that poor quality is tolerated where control is poor and where technical requirements and regulations are not observed.

Comrade Stepanov, an assembly worker at the Kharkov Cable Plant, reports:

"Construction and Assembly Administration No. 2 is completing an apartment house for our factory. The apartments are being made available as various sections are completed. The poor quality of the builders' work is causing loud complaints by the tenants. New tenants moved into the third section of the apartment house just before the new year, but their joy was short-lived. Soon the tenants on the top floor discovered that the roof leaked badly."

Comrade Stepanov cites other cases of flagrant violation of technical requirements for building the apartment houses, in particular that the builders did not take the trouble to deaden sound between apartments.

Many readers point out that the builders often lag behind schedule at the beginning of a job and later rush madly to complete it. Naturally it is hard to see that technical regulations are followed or to check on the quality of work during such a rush. Docent Comrade Nizovaya writes from Vilnius about the consequences of such hasty work:

"We waited a long time for the completion of an apartment house for scientists. The deadline for completion of the job was moved ahead several times, but late last year Construction Trust No. 1 turned the apartment house over for occupancy. Soon, however, unexpected shortcomings were found. The electric wiring was not in order, the plastering came off in the corners of rooms, the inlaid flooring job was poor and some of the tile in the bathrooms fell off."

Many letters speak of the need for greater strictness in certifying buildings as ready for occupancy. Comrade Borisov of Smolensk writes about the incorrect practice of making unfinished apartment houses available for occupancy:

"Many new apartment houses were built in Smolensk last year, which is a very gratifying thing. Unfortunately, however, there are great shortcomings in some of the houses. In a number of the apartment houses not all the walls are plastered, the water pipes are not insulated, the bathroom fixtures are not in and the doors are not painted*** And the certifying committee had a look at each of them!"

Letter to the Editor: MORE CONCERN ABOUT WORKERS' SETTLEMENTS. (By Rakhmatulla Gataullin, Deputy to Molotov Province Soviet and Steelworker at Chusovoi Iron and Steel Mill. Izvestia, March 1, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) The city of Chusovoi felt restricted within its former limits and people began to move to the once deserted left bank of the Chusovaya River. With the aid of the government thousands of working people have built nice homes. The iron and steel mill has built a large settlement of 260 one-family and two-family wooden, cinder-block and stone houses, to all of which workers at the mill have acquired title.

A plan has been drawn up for the left bank, but so far it is slow in being carried out. Roads and sidewalks, water and sewage systems, cultural and social institutions are not being built. Often one has to travel to the center of the city for what one needs, but it is difficult to get there because a good bridge has not yet been built. The temporary pontoon bridge keeps breaking and is dismantled entirely in the spring.

The voters have expressed their needs in mandates to their Deputies but unfortunately these mandates are carried out slowly. Funds were allocated way back in 1944 for a permanent wooden bridge. The officials of the city and province Soviets argued that there was no reason for building a wooden bridge, that it would be better to wait a little and build a steel and and concrete one. Eight years have passed, and still there is no bridge.

Other questions have likewise not been solved. Is it so difficult, for example, to open barber shops, shoe repair shops, sewing shops and savings banks, or to organize the sale of necessities?

Residents of Maidan settlement, a short way off from the steelworkers' settlement, still rely on kerosene lamps, even though it would require no special effort to put in a power line to the settlement.

Last summer Comrade Karpov, vice-chairman of the city executive committee, held a special conference on the development of Maidan settlement. A plan was outlined at the conference and a time limit was set for it. Unfortunately everything has remained on paper.

The city Soviet executive committee gives little support to popular initiative. Voters pose timely questions in their mandates, suggest solutions to them and offer their assistance. Residents on the left bank of the Chusovaya are ready to play an active role in building roads and sidewalks, in planting trees, etc. It is amazing that the executive committee ignores these suggestions.

ARCHITECTURE OF NEW SECTION. (Izvestia, March 2, p. 1. 150 words. Summary:) Alma-Ata—The outlines of a new section are especially noticeable against the background of the snowy hills. Some buildings are still in scaffolding, while 200 families have already moved into comfortable, well-built apartments. This recently developed section is part of an over-all plan for developing Alma-Ata, and the 20,000,000 rubles to be invested in it are only part of the city's construction budget.

The architectural plans for the new section were drawn up by Architect I. I. Belotserkovsky. The bright colors and the moldings based on Kazakh motifs give the houses a friendly appearance. The windows of all the apartments face the sun, and the apartments have running water, showers, electricity and radios.

The courtyards are well planned and the squares have playgrounds. The new homes have garages for private automobiles.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SUBWAY LINE. (Pravda, Feb. 29, p. 1. 500 words. Summary:) The second section of the Ring line joining Kursk [Railroad] Station and Belorussian [Railroad] Station has been put into service.

The palatial new stations, Komsomol-Ring, Botanical Garden, Novoslobodskaya and Belorussian Station-Ring, are arousing the deserved admiration of Soviet citizens.

The Moscow subway builders are going ahead with the construction of the Ring line. At present they are working on the sector which will complete the Great Ring and link Belorussian Station with Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest.

On a new line extending over five kilometers two new stations, Krasnaya Presnya and Kiev-Ring, will be built. Work is progressing here at full speed.

From Belorussian Station in the direction of Krasnaya Presnya one tunnel and about 200 meters of a second have already been built. Workers are moving toward the center from both ends of this tunnel.

At Krasnaya Presnya the tunnels for the tracks on each side of the station have been completed and construction of the central hall of the future underground palace has been started.

Work is also in progress on the tunnels leading toward Kiev Station, one of which is already about 260 meters long. On this line the builders will have to pass under the Moscow River twice.

The Ring line will be completed at Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest. From this station two tunnels have been built for a distance of 1200 meters in the direction of Kiev Station. Work under the Moscow River will start shortly.

The Great Ring is the longest line on the Moscow subway. It links 17 boroughs and has seven stations. When it is put into service the subway network will extend 60 kilometers.

NEW CITY. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 1. 200 words. Summary:) A city for the builders of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station is being built on the left bank of the Volga near Stalingrad. Dozens of apartment houses have been constructed and the outlines of streets and squares are beginning to appear.

The main approach to the city from the direction of the hydroelectric station is to be adorned with two large administration buildings of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Construction Authority. Scaffolding for these has already been erected. In the spring a park of culture and rest will be laid out.

YOUNG CITY IN TURKMENIA. (Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 1. 175 words. Summary:) Ashkhabad—On the southwestern edge of the Kara-Kum Desert the newest city in Turkmenia, Nebit-Dag, is growing up rapidly. It is the center of the republic's oil fields. Last year the oil workers received about 37,000 square meters of housing and 19 cultural-welfare institutions, including several clubs and a fine Palace of Culture. This year construction is proceeding on an even larger scale.

The waters of the Main Turkmenian Canal, which will pass not far from Nebit-Dag, will make the desert city still more beautiful and flourishing.

Culture

From Readers' Letters: TOPICS OF THE DAY.—Motion Pictures in Collective Farm Villages. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Rural centers now have more than 30,000 permanent and mobile motion picture units, while 2600 motion picture theaters serve the district centers. In their letters to Pravda the collective farmers and rural intelligentsia speak with pride and joy of the new collective farm village and their new happy life. At the same time letters are received from a number of parts of the country stating that local organizations do a poor job of utilizing the growing opportunities for improved motion picture service to the collective farmers. A group of young people write from Chernyshevka village, Anuka District, Maritime Territory:

"Our village has a good club, but films are rarely shown there. The village's collective farmers and intelligentsia have made several appeals to the territory motion picture administration about installing permanent facilities in the club. The territory administration finally ordered the district motion picture department to install equipment in the club, but the department gets rid of us by saying:

" 'Wait until they send projectionists. Then we'll take care of everything.' "

"The projectionists arrived long ago, but we still do not have permanent facilities."

Some offices of the Chief Film Rental Administration fail to send films to rural areas in good time, while many district motion picture departments do not work enough with the operators of mobile units or see that each one keeps to a definite route. The result is that some collective farms do not see the mobile units for months at a time. This is the situation reported, for example, by Comrades Yakovlev, Smirnov, Kornilova and Balova from Udovishche village, Khvoinaya District, Novgorod Province.

Serious attention should be paid to the requests of collective farmers for more films on science and agriculture.

Sometimes the offices of the Chief Film Rental Administration fail to take account of the requirements of different areas. Markovka District in Voroshilovgrad Province, for example, received films entitled "Buckwheat" and "Kok-Sagyz" despite the fact that these crops are not grown in the area. Belovodsk District in the same province received 35-mm.film but has equipment only for smaller film.

The motion picture is one of the most important of the arts and one with the greatest mass appeal. It is the duty of the local Party and Soviet organizations to see that the entire rural population is well served.

2,700,000 TOURISTS. (Trud, Feb. 29, p. 4. Complete text:) Preparations have begun for the spring and summer hiking and tour season. Seventy-two hostels situated in the most picturesque parts of our country are being repaired and re-equipped. By decision of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions 47 routes are being laid out this year.

More than 2,700,000 tourists will take part in the trips and excursions—700,000 more than last year. The first hostels will be opened in March on the Black Sea coast.

Tourists are showing great interest in the Transcaucasus route. Those who travel this will visit Gori, Baku, Tbilisi, Batumi and other scenes of the childhood, youth and early revolutionary activity of Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Routes which entitle those traveling them to the title of "U.S.S.R. Tourist" are very popular with young people. Such are the journeys on the Military-Sukhumi and Military-Ossetian trails and through the mountainous Crimea and the Caucasus reservations. Tens of thousands of students and teachers have expressed the desire to participate in tours through the Southern Urals. In the Ilmen Preserve, which is situated here, various types of minerals are found: it is a special kind of museum, reflecting the natural resources of our motherland.

Trips are being organized to the places where Pushkin lived: to Leningrad, the city of Pushkin, and to the villages of Mikhailovskoye and Trigorskoye.

Numerous excursions to Transcarpathia, the Altai, the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Central Asian republics will also be organized.

Science

Problems of Science and Technology: NEW EQUIPMENT AND NEW METHODS OF WORK. (By Academician I. Artobolevsky. Izvestia, Feb. 28, p. 3. 2300 words. Condensed text:) The increased wealth and welfare of the U.S.S.R. working people depends wholly on constantly increasing labor productivity. Labor productivity is directly related to industrial application of the latest equipment, improved qualifications of workers, engineers and technicians and mass dissemination of advanced Stakhanovite experience and nationwide socialist competition.

Major gains were registered in mastering new types of equipment, machinery and materials in 1951. Our machine-building industry developed approximately 500 new types and makes of machinery and equipment in 1951, guaranteeing a further technological advance in the national economy.

The technical progress and inexhaustible creative efforts of production workers brought about a 10% increase in labor productivity in industry in 1951 as compared with 1950, including a 14% gain in machine building.

The basic technological prerequisite for accelerating production, improving quality and making work easier is mechanization—mechanization in its highest form: complex mechanization, automatic operations and, in particular, the use of electricity in automatic operations. Comrade Stalin has said that "mechanization of labor processes is that new and deciding force without which it would be impossible to keep to either our present tempos or the new scale of production."

Mechanization is now being introduced on a large scale in all major branches of the U.S.S.R. national economy. Mechanization of processes of cutting, clearing, loading and hauling coal underground had been completed back in 1950. However, further increases in labor productivity are now held up by the discrepancy between highly mechanized underground operations and the low degree of mechanization at the surface.

We extract peat with peat pumps and excavators. Many peat enterprises have gone over to complex mechanization, all tedious and difficult jobs being done by machinery with no physical effort by the workers.

Loading operations on the railroads and in water transport are highly mechanized, with the great majority of the physical labor of transport workers replaced by cranes, lift trucks, bucket loaders, etc.

Almost all plowing and three-fourths of all sowing have been mechanized.

In the lumber industry the cutting, hauling, loading and removal of lumber is done by machinery: electric saws, cranes, and special tractors with lugs.

Dozens of suction dredges with capacities of 300, 500 and 1000 cubic meters per hour are employed in construction work, and we have tremendous numbers of excavators, automatic concrete plants, lift cranes, dump trucks and concrete mixers. ...

Automatization in our machine-building plants has become most widespread in the shops where parts are turned. Twenty-six automatic flow lines for production of labor-consuming parts have been introduced in recent years: for cylinder blocks and gear boxes, motorshafts, etc.

Automatic lines reduce the number of workers to one-eighth or one-tenth and cut the production cycle to one-half or one-third. We are faced with the problem of creating new automatic lines in farm machinery and transportation equipment plants as well as in instrument-building plants.

Two factories have been designed and built to manufacture pistons for automobile motors. Such factories are unknown to capitalist technology. ... Next will come further intensification and expansion of work to automatize machine-building production. In particular, automatic factories can be planned for the bearing industry to mass-produce ball and roller bearings. It should also be possible to build an automatic factory to produce complete bearing assemblies of the more easily mass-produced types. The same problem can be solved with respect to mass-produced gears.

Meanwhile, the amount of automatic, semiautomatic, aggregate and special equipment in operation has increased tremendously.

At the present time automatic calibration inspection and automatic sorting of mass-produced parts is becoming widespread in the bearing industry and in the production of automobiles, bicycles, needle bearings, reinforcing parts, tractors, farm machinery and instruments.

Remote-control equipment has been installed at several of the hydroelectric stations of the Moscow and Uzbek Power Systems, permitting operation of power plant aggregates from dispatcher centers great distances away. No personnel are on duty at the power plants themselves. The introduction of automatic operations at 21 hydroelectric stations and 48 aggregates has made it possible to cut the number of maintenance personnel to one-fourth.

Automatic controls are being installed at steam-generator plants to regulate combustion and the feeding of water to the boilers. The question now arises of automatizing pulverized coal, deaeration, choke-and-moistening and other installations, with a view to introducing complete complex automatization of boiler shops and steam-generator plants in the near future.

Open-hearth and blast-furnace processes are the most completely automatized in the metallurgical industry. Automatic control of the temperature of hot air fed to the blast furnaces saves 2% to 3% on fuel and guarantees even operation of the furnaces. In open-hearth furnaces pressure control is automatic in the work area, and the proportion of air and fuel and reversal

of the flame are automatically controlled. Automatization has resulted in a 7% to 9% increase in the productivity of open-hearth furnaces. Eighty-seven per cent of all steel produced was smelted by completely automatized furnaces in 1951.

Work at modern rolling mills is entirely automatic.

Much work is yet to be done in automatizing production in metallurgical mills ...

In addition to increased use of automatic signal blocks and centralized control of switches and signals in railroad transportation, automatic breaking devices designed by Stalin Prize Winner Engineer Tantsyura are being introduced. They automatically apply the brakes if the engineer drives his train past a danger signal. Such brakes work perfectly wherever they have been installed. Hump yards are being equipped with automatic centralized control switches which permit the handling of 15% to 20% more trains than usual. In addition, automatic operation of such switches lessens damage to the freight cars.

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The automatization of production processes makes great demands on personnel... The Soviet Union has great instrument-building research institutes and design bureaus. ... And yet it must be pointed out that not enough attention is being devoted as yet to problems of instrument construction. This is especially true of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. A number of institutes have developed instruments of value to science and technology, but their widespread application in production is very slow because of the shortage of designers, experimental bases, special workshops, etc.

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Technical Sciences Department lacks a center for studying precision instrument construction, and as a result little or no work is being done to solve such important scientific and theoretical problems as the theory of precision instrument mechanisms, the technology of precision instrument construction, the accuracy of instruments, etc.

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is likewise doing little to develop work on the principles of automatization of technological processes. The Academy's Machine Studies Institute still does not have a laboratory for automatic equipment, automatic lines, etc., nor has it a group devoted to technical and economic research on the automatization of various processes.

Attention should be called to this precisely at this moment, when the automatization of processes on the great construction projects of communism necessitates more new and perfected instruments and machinery, the productivity and operating qualities of which are unequalled on modern construction projects. ...

The time has come for organizing special faculties of instrument construction, mechanization and automatization at all machine-building institutes and for seeing that they have large enrollments. It is essential to organize and improve existing special departments of instrument construction, mechanization and automatization, providing them with laboratories furnished with up-to-date, first-class equipment.

Scientists working in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the republic and branch academies, as well as in branch research institutes, should be used more widely in higher educational institutions for teaching new subjects relating to the mechanization and automatization of production processes.

In addition to new equipment, the initiative of the workers in making full use of existing equipment and applying new methods to production is a powerful means of constantly increasing productivity. ... The factories study the work methods of leading workers and select the best methods to introduce on a broad scale. ...

Perfection of work methods must be the subject of constant concern on the part of production workers... It is a matter of vital concern to generalize and introduce in production all Stakhanovite achievements in increasing labor productivity, saving raw materials and supplies, making rational use of equipment and work space and improving the quality of production and reducing its unit cost. ...

It is essential to vitalize the work of the departments of organization, economics and production planning by including in their work plans assignments to study and generalize Stakhanovite experience. The All-Soviet Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of Machine Builders bears great responsibility for increasing efforts to improve the qualifications of production innovators, technicians and engineers, for organizing extensive production studies, technical and organizational experience and for encouraging the broad masses of production workers to participate in research and scientific work.

The tasks confronting Soviet machine builders are inspiring in their magnitude. ...

GREAT FORCE OF CREATIVE COOPERATION. (By Academician A. Nesmeyanov, President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Pravda, Feb. 29, pp. 2-3. 4300 words. Excerpts:) ... Three years ago the people of Leningrad launched the patriotic movement for creative cooperation between workers in science and production. Their initiative has been warmly supported by all the scientific workers of our Soviet land and has met with a most lively response among workers, engineers and technicians. ...

Creative cooperation makes possible the successful introduction of advanced technology and the mechanization of arduous processes. It enables us to intensify our struggle to improve the qualitative indices of production. ...

The planning of the development of science which has been done in our country has enabled us to direct the activity of our Soviet scientists toward the solution of the most urgent and fundamental problems in the various fields of knowledge, problems which are of vital practical significance for the building of communism. Herein lies the tremendous significance of the research plans being directed by our scientific institutions. ...

The utilization of atomic energy will play an important role in creating the material-technical base of communism. Soviet scientists' discoveries of ways of utilizing atomic energy are of tremendous theoretical and practical significance. At the same time they are an illustration of the results of ambitious and fruitful cooperation between scientists and production workers. ...

Our organic chemists have found ways of preparing new medicinal preparations and other compounds which in their physiological action come close to natural compounds. They have made use of the rich vegetable resources of our motherland to produce new alkaloids, antibiotics and other natural medicinal substances. Our microbiologists and chemists have discovered synthetic methods of producing vitamins and means of artificially producing and refining such important antibiotics as penicillin and streptomycin. Our chemists have produced a new anesthetic preparation which is five times as strong as morphine and produces no harmful after-effects. The rapid creation and introduction into medical practice of this new preparation in the space of one year was possible only because of close cooperation between the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Organic Chemistry Institute, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research Institute and the clinics. ...

ENCOURAGE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CADRES. (By A. Kanayev. Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) While in prerevolutionary Uzbekistan there was not a single Uzbek with a higher education, Uzbekistan now possesses many institutions of higher education as well as scientific and research institutes, and most of these have graduate faculties for training cadres of scientists. Just over half of the 594 graduate students in all the higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan are Uzbeks.

Nevertheless, serious shortcomings in the training of scientists have been an obstacle to the production of a much larger number of Uzbek scholars. First, there is the question of selecting graduate students. There are in the republic more than 200 specialists each year who are anxious to consecrate themselves to scientific endeavor, but only a small percentage of these complete training. For example, last year, of 181 third-year Uzbek graduate students 160 were dismissed because their theses were not acceptable. The Tashkent Pedagogical Institute, over the past ten years, has turned out only 20 scientists; about 100 graduate students have failed to make the grade. A

high percentage of failures (83%) over the past five years has been characteristic of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences. The situation is no better in the All-Soviet Cotton Research Institute.

Training for work in the humanities is especially poor.

In the past five years 655,000 rubles have been spent at the Tashkent Law Institute to train 24 graduate students. Seven of them have defended their dissertations, but only two and three years after completing the other work for their Masters' degrees. This means that so far it has cost more than 90,000 rubles apiece to train these students. Costs are no lower for the philological faculty of the Central Asian University and the History and Economics Institutes of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences. Incidentally, only one out of 25 students in the philological faculty attempted to defend his dissertation, and he was not granted a degree because his work did not meet the requirements.

The directors of higher educational institutions and research institutes do not pay due attention to the admission of graduate students or to their work. Sometimes a statement of intent to do graduate work is all that they require. Last year there were only 50 applications for 40 vacancies at the Central Asian University. Naturally one cannot speak of competition among those wishing to become scholars, of weeding out, of demands for greater practical experience, or of requests for diplomas testifying to good work in higher educational institutions.

Highly competent scholars—Doctors of Sciences and professors—are supposed to guide the studies of graduate students. Often, however, this work is entrusted to young students with Masters' degrees. The Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences has 65 Doctors of Sciences, one-third of whom do not bother about training young scientific cadres. Most of the rest work with one or two graduates. The same is true of some of the professors at the Central Asian University. True, some of them set to work with a will to guide the studies of future scientists, but this does not always produce good results. Prof. Miroshkhina guided the studies of seven graduates, but all were dismissed at the end of the study period for not submitting work on their dissertations. The six graduates guided by Prof. Skvortsov had to be dismissed for the same reason.

Many of the dissertations being written deal with interesting vital themes, but some of them give rise to serious doubts. What is the value to Soviet jurisprudence of a work on "Civil Law Problems in Bourgeois Maritime Law?" and what bearing do melons and krym-sagiz have on cotton growing? Neither has anything to do with cotton growing, even as regards crop rotation.

Many graduate students justly complain of the lack of normal working conditions. Indeed, most institutes of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences lack even buildings where graduate students can be taught.

Further development of Uzbekistan is inconceivable without highly trained scientific cadres, and it is the duty of the higher educational institutions and research institutes to train them. Why then do the Presidium of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences and President Comrade Sarymsakov, Rector of the University Comrade Zakhidov, Director of the Institute of Cotton Growing Comrade Maltsev and a number of other leaders engaged in training young scientists take the position of noninterference in graduate affairs?

(Advertisement)—ANNOUNCEMENT BY PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 4, complete text)—concerning assignment of scientific personnel for work toward doctorates of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in 1952.

In accordance with the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Nov. 4, 1947, decree "On Training Scientific Personnel With Higher Qualifications in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences," scientific personnel will be accepted for work toward doctorates of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences for not more than two years on assignment from higher educational institutions, research institutes and enterprises of ministries (or agencies), Union republic Academies of Sciences and institutes and branches of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the assignees remaining on the staffs of the institutions for the duration of their assignments.

Scientific personnel desiring assignment to work toward U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences doctorates will state this fact to the head of the institution where they work, offering a comprehensive plan and the completed parts of the doctoral dissertation, a list of scientific works and inventions (published and unpublished), documents showing higher education and award of the academic title of Candidate of Sciences, life history, character reference, photograph and job reference.

The heads of the institutions will forward the above data to their ministries (or agencies).

The ministries (agencies) assigning scientific personnel for work toward doctoral degrees of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences must guarantee each of them dormitory accommodations in Moscow or Leningrad for the duration of the assignment.

Data can be submitted to the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences from Feb. 15 through May 15, 1952.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Graduate Division, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, 14 Great Kaluga Street, Moscow.

—Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

INCREASE IN CADRES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb. 24, p. 2. Complete text:) The Higher Certifying Commission of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education has summed up the totals of academic degrees and titles awarded in 1951.

Our correspondent was informed by this commission that during 1951 the degree of Doctor of Sciences was conferred on 529 people and that of Master of Sciences on 5365. The largest number of theses presented for doctoral degrees were in the technical and medical sciences.

Last year 506 scientific workers received the title of professors, 2667 that of docent and 772 that of senior research associate.

Among those receiving degrees and titles were representatives of almost all the nationalities of the Soviet Union.

A large percentage of those who received degrees and titles were Muscovites—over 40% of the Doctors of Sciences and approximately half of the professors, Masters of Sciences and senior research associates.

In 1952 the Higher Certifying Commission has already awarded the degree of Doctor of Sciences to 50 persons, 20 of whom are from Moscow. Dozens of workers in higher educational and scientific institutions defended masters' theses in January and February.

GENERAL MEETING OF UKRAINE REPUBLIC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Pravda Ukrainy [Ukraine Truth], Jan. 19, p. 2. 1700 words. Condensed text:) The general meeting of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences held Jan. 16-17 heard and discussed the report of I. T. Shvets, Chief Academic Secretary of the Academy's Presidium, on the training of cadres for higher academic degrees and measures to improve this training.

"In the postwar period," said Comrade Shvets, "12 new institutes and 11 other scientific establishments have been formed in the Academy. The Academy now has 95 active members, 107 corresponding members, 75 Doctors of Sciences and 660 Masters of Sciences." ...

Criticizing the speeches of A. I. Beletsky and N. K. Gudzii, Academician A. Ye. Korneichuk reminded the meeting that leaders in scholarship are primarily responsible for the low level of training of young cadres in literature. There are no broad discussions in the Literature Institute, said A. Ye. Korneichuk. Discussions usually include only leading literary workers, and instead of making self-critical speeches and aiming the fire of their criticism at bourgeois nationalism, cosmopolitanism and other manifestations of alien ideology, instead of revealing mistakes in scientific works, the participants turn them into family conversations. Naturally this does not help to advance scholarship. In general there are still very few real creative discussions in the Academy, and no great effort is made to draw wide circles of scientists and young scientific workers into the discussion of scientific works. During the defense of dissertations there is often no Bolshevist criticism; and elements of favoritism and the remnants of an Arakcheyev regime are still in evidence. ...

The meeting obliged the Academy's Presidium to enlist all

active and corresponding members and all Doctors of Sciences in guiding candidates for higher degrees and to review the staff of scientists currently guiding graduate students and dismiss those who do not provide proper guidance. The Presidium was instructed to petition the appropriate agencies for the creation of a program of work for doctoral degrees in the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences.

The meeting paid special attention to the necessity of improving the subjects of dissertations. Dissertations, it was pointed out, should reflect the themes of Soviet patriotism, friendship among peoples—especially the age-old friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples—and the struggle against reactionary bourgeois ideology—especially Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism. ...

WORK OF ECONOMISTS. (Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 1. Complete text:) A general meeting of the Economics and Law Department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was held Feb. 26. Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences K. V. Ostrovityanov delivered a report on the department's work in 1951, stressing the fact that Comrade J. V. Stalin's historic statements on means of effecting the transition from socialism to communism formed the basis of the economists' research work.

The economists' works are devoted to studying the laws of socialist economics and to generalizing on the advanced experience of innovators in industry and agriculture. A number of works on socialist economics have been released and prepared for publication. They analyze problems of socialist ownership, cost accounting within factories, organization and payment of labor on collective farms and price policies in the U.S.S.R. Work is in progress to determine the scientific principles of complex development of the economy of the Aral-Caspian and other areas involved in the great construction projects of communism. Study of the economics and law of the people's democracies constitutes an important sector of the department's work.

Several major works have been completed dealing with the economics of capitalist countries in the period of further intensification of the general crisis of capitalism. A work entitled "Bourgeois Science and Technology Serve American Imperialism" has been released.

The Law Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences issued 25 new books during 1951.

The speaker noted that despite definite achievements by the Economics and Law Department there are still major shortcomings in its work. It is essential to increase the number of monographs published on vital problems of the national economy and to intensify the scientific work done in connection with the great construction projects of communism.

STUDY OF HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE. (Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 1. Complete text:) A meeting of the Division of History and Philosophy of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences opened in Moscow Feb. 27 to consider questions connected with the history of agriculture in the U.S.S.R.

In his opening speech Academician B. D. Grekov reported that the Academy of Sciences' History Institute has started compiling a work on the history of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. from the most ancient times up to the present day. Many academic workers in different fields of knowledge are taking part in this work.

The institute is now publishing the first volume, a collection of monographs dealing with individual questions of the history of agriculture from ancient times to the 19th century.

Scientific reports on vital questions of the study of agriculture in the U.S.S.R., the archeology and history of agriculture and the main stages in the development of agronomic thought in the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as other matters, were discussed at the meeting.

A further meeting will be held today.

CONFERENCE ON SUPERSONICS IN U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb. 20, p. 2. 300 words. Condensed text:) Supersonics is the name used for high-frequency waves inaudible to the human ear. Soviet scientists have performed the service of creating a new branch of technology, the determination of quality of various manufactured goods with the aid of supersonic waves.

This technique is based on the ability of supersonic waves to penetrate metal and other hard substances to great depths and reflect back from them, thus "signaling" the presence of any defects in the substances. This method of control has been adopted in engineering, metallurgy and other branches of industry. ...

Supersonic waves are also used for studying chemical processes. ...

Scientific specialists in the sphere of supersonics, representatives of various ministries, engineers, technicians and workers in factory laboratories in many cities of the U.S.S.R. have taken part in a conference on supersonics held recently in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Corresponding Member N. N. Andreyev, Prof. S. Ya. Sokolov, creator of the supersonic detecting apparatus and other scientists and specialists told of new achievements in the study and application of supersonics. New instruments recently constructed were demonstrated at the conference.

The conference also discussed certain problems connected with the application of supersonics in biology, medicine and other sciences.

(Feuilleton)—CONCERNING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY AND DISCOURAGEMENT. (By G. Ryklin. Izvestia, Nov. 18, 1951, p. 3. 800 words. Summary:) For a number of years the Moscow Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases maintained a special laboratory for the study of occupational tumors. To safeguard the health of the workers in the aniline dye industry was the main task of this laboratory. And one may well ask why such an important establishment was closed down.

Well, they didn't exactly close it down, but they "transferred" it from Moscow to Leningrad to be under Professor Serebrov, Director of the Leningrad Institute of Oncology. Professor Serebrov categorically refused to allow the installation of the laboratory. In its haste to shut down the laboratory, the Moscow Institute had forgotten to come to an agreement on this matter with Serebrov.

In his letter to the Moscow Institute Serebrov, after a cordial introduction, went on to say that his Institute was very cramped for space—not even a place to put your baggage—and if they were thinking of bringing a dog along they'd better not. The only difference was that it was a question of bringing along 31 dogs which were needed for the scientific and research activity of the laboratory.

Well, maybe the laboratory isn't so important after all—no harm in shutting it down. This, however, isn't the opinion of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

In the final analysis, whose brilliant idea was it to close down the laboratory? There's no doubt that responsibility lies with the Moscow Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

FOLLOW-UP ON AN IZVESTIA REPORT. (Izvestia, March 1, p. 2. Complete text:) G. Ryklin's feuilleton "Concerning Scientific Discovery and Discouragement," published in Izvestia of Nov. 18, 1951, criticized the activity of the Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, which allegedly did not create normal conditions for the work of the occupational tumors laboratory which was under the Institute.

A checkup has established that the author of the feuilleton, G. Ryklin, adopted an irresponsible, one-sided approach when studying the actual state of affairs, that he groundlessly criticized the leadership of the Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases and undeservedly extolled the activity of the laboratory.

The editors have issued a reprimand to the author of the feuilleton, G. Ryklin.*

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 1)—awarding the Order of

* [For previous criticism of a G. Ryklin feuilleton see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 40, pp. 54-55.]

Lenin to Prof. V. N. Vinogradov, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, on his 70th birthday, for outstanding services in the field of practical medicine and in developing Soviet medical science.

The Arts

IMPROVE THEATER REPERTOIRES. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 2. Complete text:) Baku—The bureau of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the repertoires of the republic's theaters for 1952. Carrying out the decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on ideological questions, the republic's theaters have done considerable work to revise their repertoires. Soviet dramatists' plays on contemporary themes have been produced more often.

At the same time the Azerbaidzhan Republic Council of Ministers' Administration on Affairs of the Arts is not yet doing satisfactory work to carry out the Party Central Committee's decree on the repertoires of the drama theaters and means of improving them. The directors of the Administration on Affairs of the Arts and of the theaters are not paying due attention to the creation of new dramatic works reflecting the lives and struggles of Soviet citizens. Not one ideologically and artistically valid play has yet been written on the working class, on the people of the new construction projects.

The Azerbaidzhan Union of Soviet Writers is largely responsible for this situation in the field of theater repertoires. Many writers have cut themselves away from the theater and have ceased to work in the field of drama. At the same time the Union of Soviet Writers does not give enough help in improving the quality of the plays written by those writers who take great interest in dramatic works.

The bureau of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee noted that the Administration on Affairs of the Arts and the directors of the theaters do not take the selection of repertoires seriously. Poor and sometimes even harmful works reach the theater stages, and in staging many productions the theaters show haste and crudeness.

The major shortcomings in the theater repertoires are largely explained by the absence of principled Bolshevist criticism. Most of the theater reviews published in the republic newspapers and magazines are written by unqualified persons and give predominantly subjective and arbitrary evaluations which disorient creative theater workers.

The bureau of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee has charged the Administration on Affairs of the Arts and the directors of the theaters with eliminating the shortcomings noted and ensuring considerable improvement in all the work of the theaters, including far-reaching improvement in the ideological and artistic standards of productions.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW THEATERS. (Pravda, Feb. 26, p. 1. Complete text:) New theaters have been erected recently in many cities of our country. Stalingrad, Tallin, Batumi, Kalinin and Riga have acquired fine theater buildings.

Construction of another 14 theaters is in progress this year. Drama theaters are being built in Sevastopol, Ashkhabad, Kishinev, Nizhny Tagil, Gomel, Kutaisi and Chelyabinsk. A theater of opera and ballet is going up in Chelyabinsk. A building for the state conservatory, with an opera studio, is being constructed on the Kreshchatik in Kiev; 500 students will be enrolled in the Ukraine capital's new music education establishment.

Construction of new theaters will also begin this year in Kaluga, Baku and Chernigov.

'PRZHEVALSKY.'—New Feature Film. (By Nikolai Mikhailov. Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) "Such people as Przhevalsky I love boundlessly." The voice of the people is heard in these words of A. P. Chekhov.

Nikolai Mikhailovich Przhevalsky won immense popularity; his fame and respect for his name are deeply rooted in the minds of the people.

From beginning to end Przhevalsky's activity was directed toward a noble aim—the interests of science and of his fatherland. In his service to the homeland Przhevalsky displayed the best features of a Russian—wide range, modesty, depth of feeling, clarity of thought, self-effacing service to a lofty cause and readiness to surmount any obstacle for its sake. ...

The film "Przhevalsky," which has just been released, continues the series of feature films about great Russians. It will help wide circles of the Soviet public to gain a still clearer conception of the outstanding scientist and traveler, to get to know and love him still better. ...

The film is valuable not only because it portrays the scientific importance of the world-renowned Russian traveler's work, but also because it indicates its broader significance to the state. The film shows that the work of Przhevalsky expresses the progressive role of Russian culture in Asia, and this is its most important feature.

Imperialist Britain did not scruple to bar the road to Asia to Russian scientists, regarding that continent as a field for its own aggression. But the masses of the Asian people—Chinese, Mongols and Koreans—received the Russian scientists as friends. Przhevalsky wrote that he had constantly had occasion to witness the great sympathy and respect that the Russian name enjoyed among the peoples of Asia. In the film he says to his fellow travelers, "The future will link the destiny of our fatherland with that of the Chinese people, and in this we must see the significance of our work."

There is no need to explain the importance of this theme at present, when all obstacles to fraternal intercourse between our people and the free peoples of China, Korea and Mongolia have been completely overthrown.

Chinese actors appear together with Soviet actors in "Przhevalsky." For example, the Chinese soldier-guide Hu Hsin is finely played by Teng Lung, an artist of the Peking Youth Theater. Part of the shooting was done on the territory of the Chinese People's Republic with the assistance of Chinese film organizations and the participation of Chinese peasants in crowd scenes. ...

This film will emphasize once more the grandeur of Russian culture and make many more people crave to read Przhevalsky's fascinating books. It will bring the spectator a breath of the romance of travel and will certainly multiply the cadres of young geographers for whom our happy epoch has opened up boundless opportunities for studying and transforming nature.

And, undoubtedly, it will flash onto the screens of the fraternal countries of East Asia, where this legendary Russian carried out his peaceful exploits.

'MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.'—Color Documentary. (Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 3. Complete text:) A preview of the new color documentary film "Mongolian People's Republic" took place yesterday in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography. This film, made by Soviet and Mongolian film workers, tells of the life and the labor victories of the Mongolian people, who, thanks to the disinterested fraternal assistance of the Soviet people, put an end to feudal slavery and foreign oppression, embarked confidently on the building of a new life and achieving remarkable successes in the struggle for the further advance of their economy and culture.

The scenario of the film is by Ts. Zandra and M. Troyanovsky. The producer is M. Troyanovsky. The film was shot by a group of Soviet and Mongolian cameramen and is a production of the Central Documentary Film Studios and the Mongolian Film Studios (Moscow—Ulan Bator).

The film will be released shortly in the capital.

ALL-SOVIET EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART. (Izvestia, Feb. 21, p. 4. Complete text:) More than 700 works of art are on show at the Sixth All-Soviet Exhibition of Children's Art which opened Feb. 20 at the display rooms of the Union of Soviet Artists in Moscow. Numerous representatives of the public viewed with interest examples of painting, sculpture, drawing, embroidery, linoleum block printing and glass mosaic work.

Literature

TRUTHFULNESS TO LIFE. (By K. Simonov. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 4, pp. 3-4. 4500 words. Condensed text:) "Late

in the 1920s, when I was editor of the magazine Domas [Thought], we received in the mail a manuscript entitled 'The Woman.' My interest was captured from the very first page of the manuscript, and I read it through to the end. There was nothing out of the ordinary in it, nothing new for our literature, but in everything—the subject, taken from the life of people living in the Altai foothills, the delineation of the characters and the style of writing—one sensed the eye of a keen observer, an inquiring, independent mind and unusual narrative skill."

This is the way "Vilis Lacis and His Prose," an article by the Latvian people's writer Andrei Upits printed in the annual Sovetskaya Latvia [Soviet Latvia], begins. More than two decades have passed since the period recalled by Andrei Upits. Bourgeois Latvia has become one of the Soviet republics, and the Riga worker's son, the fisherman and stoker who sent Andrei Upits his first story, has become a great artist, one of those writers whose books are read in all parts of our motherland.

Vilis Lacis' life as a writer followed the path of the artist, untiring and active. A servant of the people, he deliberately and persistently strove to speak about what was most important to the people, to look to the heart of matters, to answer in his books the major, vital questions bothering many people.

Lacis' novel "Fisherman's Son" was such a book. In it the writer described men of the people, showing their spiritual strength and their growing resistance to the exploiting masters of bourgeois Latvia. The novel did not embellish life. ... It appeared several years before the establishment of Soviet rule in Latvia, but it has such strength of hope and anticipation that when one reads it one touches a steel spring, held tight by the oppression of the Ulmanis regime but ready to expand and strike.

After the great patriotic war Lacis decided to describe the great events of those six years in the life of the Latvian people. He accomplished this task in his novel "Storm." ... It would be an exaggeration to say that the writer was successful in every respect in solving the difficult task of writing an epic novel. This is not the case. Here and there, especially at the end of the epic, hasty generalities found their way into the book. ... However, in "Storm" Lacis succeeded in what was most important: in painting a broad canvas of national life, in bringing to the reader the strength of the people's spirit, its beauty; and it is what shows this beauty of national spirit that is clearly revealed: struggle.

Like "Storm," Lacis' second major postwar work, the novel "To the New Shore," again shows national life on a broad scale and over a long time span.

The novel begins in 1920. Thirty years move past the reader between the first page and the last. Lacis' novel is long, but even in such a large book it is of course impossible to encompass all the events of a 30-year period. The writer faced the need of selecting conscientiously and correctly what loomed largest in his view as an artist.

The main subject portrayed in the novel is the maturing, growth and consolidation of those forces which, having been forged and become firm, now confront the capitalist world. Both because of the long period of time and especially because the subject handled is national life, the struggle between old and new, the transformation of a Latvian village, "To the New Shore," like "Storm," should be looked upon as an epic novel, as another work in this great and difficult genre.

However, Lacis does not repeat himself here. He seeks and finds new artistic devices for creating such an epic. ...

Our literary critics sometimes judge superficially and sketchily whether a phenomenon is typical or not. This sometimes leads to attempts to limit the subjects available to the artist, to reduce the endless variety of life to the narrow circle of subjects the critic thinks are most typical. It is incorrect of course if in his search for variety and interest the artist tries to look only for unusual, isolated and even extremely rare subjects. But when an artist depicts the fate of many people and depicts among them the fate of a particular individual, a fate which is unusual and seldom encountered, he is not only exercising his right but is reflecting the truth of life. ...

The story of Aivar, told in Lacis' novel "To the New Shore," is very significant in this respect, for although it contains unusual features the logic in the development of his character is in no way unusual. It bears the imprint of the processes taking place in the country. The force of revolutionary truth is such that it uproots many people like Aivar from the camp of the enemy and leads them to the truth, the only truth, as it led Aivar. Herein lies the importance of the character of Aivar, its place in the broad picture of national life, of the triumphant popular movement which Lacis depicts in his novel.

Lacis' novel "To the New Shore" is a good, powerful and honest book. However, this not only cannot make one forget its artistic shortcomings, but on the contrary arouses in me, at least, the desire to ask the author why there are pages—quite a few, it must be said—in his powerful and passionate book which are unworthy of it. Why do many pages in the second half of the book contain a hasty listing of events often so important that they should not be merely mentioned but thoroughly described? ...

I would like to repeat that Vilis Lacis has written a good, powerful and honest book, one which contains the great and profound truth of life and which shows how the struggling people win their victory and enjoy its fruits, how the revolution and the collective farm system triumph. But having said all this I wish to add: a great artist must be demanding of himself, even when his work seems to be completed and has clearly been a success on the whole. Even after this he retains the right to try to improve his book further. In fact, this is not only a great artist's right but his inner need.

I believe that Lacis' good and powerful book can and will become better than it now is.

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A letter from a group of readers entitled "Concerning V. Lacis' Novel 'To the New Shore'" was published in Pravda Feb. 25.* This letter criticized an article by M. Zorin, the publication of which in Literaturnaya gazeta † was a gross error on the part of the editors. The letter profoundly analyzed V. Lacis' novel "To the New Shore" and revealed the harm done to literature by such superficial, ambiguous statements, containing leftist attacks, as the article by M. Zorin. The letter from a group of readers teaches us critics and writers to adopt a profound and high-principled attitude toward phenomena in our literature and to make a careful and principled analysis of the phenomena and processes of life depicted in works of art.

Literary Notes: WORD OF TRUTH. (By Vitaly Zakrutkin. Izvestia, March 1, p. 3. 1200 words. Condensed text:) For a century and a half the cruel tyranny of the British in India continued. During this time hundreds of books were written telling about the "land of wonders," about the silent Yogis and Brahmins, the tigers, elephants and dancing girls. But concealed beneath the variegated tawdriness of this exoticism lay the grievous sufferings of the peoples enslaved by imperialism.

The authors of these books, agents of the British bourgeoisie, were creating a legend in which India was represented as a land of savage jungles and deep slumber, a paradise of wild beasts, the land in which the white master in his topee, the "civilizer" sent by Providence and proudly bearing the "heavy burden of power," was carrying out his "divine mission."

Soviet writers, scholars and seamen who have been to India and Pakistan have seen what really determines the life of the "land of wonders"—hopeless poverty, lack of rights and terrifying starvation among a people enslaved by the Anglo-American imperialists. Our Soviet people saw also the angry protest against the imperialists which is constantly growing among the multinational popular masses of the colonies, the burning hatred which is making the foreign capitalist-exploiters tremble.

The poet Nikolai Tikhonov was recently in Pakistan with a group of Soviet literary and artistic workers. There he met many people, looked carefully at their way of life and on his return home published a cycle of poems entitled "Two Streams: Verses on Pakistan and Afghanistan" (Znamya, No. 8, 1951). This cycle consists of 30 poems and represents a sort of lyrical diary of the poet's journey. ...

N. Tikhonov strongly emphasizes the profound contrasts in the life of the Pakistani: on the one hand luxurious plantations

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 9.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50. pp. 52-53.

owned by the landlords, the bright colors of the fruit, the mountains of rice; and on the other hand poverty, the lonely death of the starving poor clothed in rags. ...

The poet has seen and depicted clearly Pakistan and Afghanistan—the lofty mountains, the ravines, the seething rivers, the mango groves, the gardens and the fields. He has shown the picturesque customs of the oppressed but freedom-loving peoples and felt the charm of their folk songs.

But Tikhonov saw not only the almond trees, the many-colored carpets, the brilliant sun of the jungle; he tells us also about the slavery of many of the people, the cruelty of the colonizers and the wanderings of the rightless nomads. ..,

He tells of women listening enraptured to the Soviet woman delegate, of the inhabitants of impassable mountains preserving with loving care a box on which is a picture of the Kremlin. With a feeling of pride in humanity he tells how the Pakistani people greeted the Soviet delegation, how the people sent from Lahore, Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan and Quetta spoke of peace and friendship.

In this great and important element lies the political force and significance of N. Tikhonov's verses. They are permeated with an ardent feeling of patriotism, awareness of Soviet man's high mission abroad. The image of the socialist motherland seems to be the poet's invisible companion wherever he goes. ...

N. Tikhonov, a talented artist, active fighter for peace and leading cultural figure, has scored a major success with "Two Streams."

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 1)—awarding the Red Banner of Labor to the writer A. N. Stepanov on his 60th birthday, for services in the field of literature.

THE HUGO AND GOGOL ANNIVERSARIES

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTOR HUGO'S BIRTH.—Commemorative Meeting in Hall of Columns of House of Unions. (Pravda, Feb. 27, p. 3. 900 words. Summary:) Opening a commemorative meeting devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French writer Victor Hugo in the Hall of Columns Feb. 26, the writer Konstantin Simonov said: "Hugo is near and dear to honest people the world over. They join with us today in proclaiming honor and glory, our love and gratitude to the great humanitarian writer Victor Hugo."

Prof. I. I. Anisimov talked of the enormous significance of the life and work of Hugo and of the way in which reaction has tried to defame this majestic figure and belittle his noble endeavors. He gave a detailed account of Hugo's activity as an ardent defender of peace.

Speeches were also made by Konstantin Fedin and Ilya Ehrenburg, the Ukrainian poet Mikola Bazhan, the Azerbaidzhanian poet Mahmed Ragim, U.S.S.R. People's Artists Alexander Yablochkin, Vsevolod Pudovkin and Akaky Khorava and the poet Nazim Hikmet.

"In formally observing the anniversary of Victor Hugo's birth," said Paul Eluard, "the country of Lenin and Stalin is extending its hand to all fighters for peace, to all honest people in the world."

A concert by prominent artists ended the meeting.

UNVEILING OF N. V. GOGOL STATUE IN MOSCOW. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 4, pp. 1-2. 2100 words. Summary:) A statue of a great Russian literary artist, Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol, was unveiled on Sunday, March 2 on Gogol Boulevard, in a section of Moscow rich in memories of the writer.

N. S. Tikhonov, Chairman of the All-Soviet Anniversary Committee, unveiled the statue to the music of the Hymn of the Soviet Union, and N. Tomsky's splendid statue appeared on its pedestal of polished black granite.

One hundred years have passed since Gogol's death, said N. S. Tikhonov in his speech, but his pages are as clear and strong as ever. He believed with his whole heart that the Russian people, whom he depicted in the shackles of serfdom but as immeasurably good and strong and fighting for their freedom, would come through all their trials. This time has come, and from the height to which the Soviet people have risen we can see our transformed native land and the peoples who inhabit it.

After Gogol came other mighty authors who continued what he had begun. New talents emerging from the Soviet people, from socialist society, will create new works worthy of the glorious epoch which bears the name of the great Stalin.

L. M. Leonov and A. Ye. Korneichuk also spoke at the unveiling.

(Editorial)—NIKOLAI VASILYEVICH GOGOL. (Pravda, March 4, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) Today the entire Soviet people and all progressive mankind are marking the centenary of Gogol's death. The creator of inspired literary works, he furthered the development of the social self-consciousness of his people, adorned Russian literature and made an inestimable contribution to world culture.

"My thoughts," Gogol wrote, "my name, my works belong to Russia." In his poetic "Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka," full of warm-hearted humor, in his heroic "Taras Bulba" and the lyrical digressions in "Dead Souls" Gogol, the patriot who foresaw the glorious future of his country, emerges in the fullness of his stature.

The Bolshevist party and the Soviet government are educating our people in a love and respect for the advanced culture of the past. The people, in whose future this great writer so firmly believed, preserve gratefully in their hearts the bright image of this herald of truth, this prosecutor of the vices of serfdom, this champion of the people's happiness, this winged artist.

This great writer expressed in his works the historic identity of vital interest between the Russian and Ukrainian peoples.

Gogol's creative career was complicated and contradictory. In the last years of his life, as is well known, he came under the influence of ideas which were alien to the people. These errors of his were condemned at the time in Belinsky's famous letter to Gogol. But what was born of Gogol's weakness and errors has long since faded and passed into history. What is advanced, what constitutes the strength and glory of the great artist, has a permanent place in the golden treasury of our culture.

Our Soviet literature is the herald of a new communist morality. Its duty is to paint life in all its diversity and to unmask mercilessly all that is stagnant, backward and hostile to the people. We need our Gogols and Shchedrins!

The celebration of the Gogol centenary is of great social significance. Besides the statue in Moscow and another in Leningrad, there is being unveiled at Dikanka, a place immortalized in the writer's works, a statue designed by a fellow countryman, a collective farm sculptor.

The works of the great Russian writer are known far beyond the confines of our motherland. Under his influence developed the work of the Chinese writer Lusin, the Czech Alois Jirasek and many others.

It is significant that the World Peace Council approved the proposal to celebrate the Gogol centenary together with those of other outstanding figures of world culture who are the property of all mankind. Advanced people throughout the world are doing honor to Gogol.

Press and Publishing

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF PRINTING DEVELOPMENT. (By Author Iv. Sergeyev, Red Proletarian Printshop Designer Ts. Subbotin and Chief Mechanic of the First Model Printshop A. Tarasenkov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 26, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) Not a single country can compare to ours with regard to the increase in the number of books, newspapers and magazines published; nevertheless, our printing industry does not yet satisfy the demands of Soviet readers.

The Chief Publishing Administration is working for a four-fold increase in the output of printed material during the next five years. Several huge printing combines and numerous printshops are being built or overhauled in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities. The success of this work requires, however, that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry supply the new combines and existing printshops with the highly complex machinery and instruments they need. It is the machine builders' fault that printers

are still using 30 or 40-year-old machines today.

New ideas in the realm of printing machinery building often go without assistance and encouragement. Blueprints of new machines are shelved, and the Chief Printing Machinery Building Administration continues, "for safety's sake," to put out old machines in slightly modernized form.

Five years ago the machine builders were told to master and to put out 57 new and different types of printing machines within the next few years. Less than half of this assignment has been fulfilled to date. The printing industry has not received large cameras, electrotyping and stereotyping machinery, folders and signature-collating machines. Illustrated book and magazine rotary presses and one-color web perfecting offset presses are still not being produced.

The enterprises under the Chief Printing Machinery Building Administration are turning out no more than 60 different kinds of machines and appliances, and these in insufficient numbers. The output of models already mastered must be considerably increased, and the range of equipment produced must be expanded six to seven times.

The Scientific Research Institute for Printing Machinery Building must play an important part in all this. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry must supply the institute with experimental facilities and with a special office so that it can give expert advice to innovators in this field.

On Newspaper Themes: IMPROVE SUPERVISION OF DISTRICT PRESS. (Pravda, Feb. 28, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) In the hands of a district Party committee a well-run district newspaper is a powerful means of providing communist training for workers in the socialist countryside and of organizing them for solution of the tasks confronting the district. It must be noted, however, that many district Party committees still supervise their newspapers poorly. This is why a considerable number of these newspapers are run on a low ideological, political and cultural level and do not satisfy the growing demands of readers.

Many newspapers are filled with all sorts of resolutions by local organizations, reports on meetings and various reprints and reports, leaving no room for items on the life of the district and the creative labor of Soviet citizens. These newspapers are reduced to the level of information bulletins and lose all semblance of being mass newspapers.

Almost every issue of the Sorokino newspaper Znamya Ilyicha [Banner of Ilyich] in the Altai Territory, for example, carries various resolutions by local organizations. The Nevinnomyssk newspaper Zarya kommuny [Dawn of the Commune] in Stavropol Territory carries fire ordinances and resolutions about sanitation in the city of Nevinnomyssk.

Often the newspapers are filled with articles by members of the staff, while Party and Soviet aktiv members, pacemakers in production and the rural intelligentsia are not enlisted in the work of the newspapers. The absence of a contributing public is evidence of a newspaper's isolation from the broad masses. This is not merely one of the shortcomings in a newspaper: it is a shortcoming which changes the newspaper's substance, one which gives it a bureaucratic aspect which is profoundly alien to the traditions of the Bolshevist press.

Many district newspapers forget their main task: education of the working people of the countryside in a conscious, socialist attitude toward labor and the communal economy. They do not propagandize adequately the policy of the Party and Soviet government in the field of agricultural work or fight for the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms and against violations of the Collective Farm Statutes.

The district newspapers throw insufficient light on the work of the Party organizations. The Party Life departments publish superficial observations about the plenary sessions of the district committees, about meetings and conferences, but they neglect the Party organizational and mass political work done by collective farm Party organizations. Some newspapers hardly print anything at all on Party themes.

In a number of places the first secretaries of district Party committees entrust the task of supervising the district newspapers to officials of the propaganda and agitation department instead of attending to this work themselves. To supervise a newspaper does not at all mean to engage in petty tutelage of the staff. Supervision by the district Party committee consists above all in constantly improving the newspaper's ideological content. The Party committee should orient the staff, direct it toward coverage of major questions in the district and utilize the newspaper in mobilizing the workers of the countryside to carry out the main tasks of agriculture. It is also the newspaper's task to elucidate in every way the work of local industry, of cultural-enlightenment institutions, schools, village Soviets and Party and Young Communist League organizations. ...

Newspaper editorial staffs have the right to expect much more of the Tass Cut and Mat Service. Tass often sends the newspapers poor-quality, monotonous mats. Tass must guarantee a flow of information on life in the Soviet Union and weekly international reviews, and it must organize the cut and mat service and improve the quality of the reports and mats sent out.

Sports

BELORUSSIA'S PHYSICAL CULTURISTS. (Izvestia, Feb. 27, p. 2. Complete text:) Minsk—About 5000 new physical culture groups have been organized at Belorussian enterprises, educational institutions and collective farms in a year and a half. The number of physical culturists in the republic has almost tripled and now exceeds 1,000,000.

The development of the mass physical culture movement is being accompanied by increased skill in sports. Last year 44,000 gymnasts were trained. The republic's teams have competed successfully in all-Soviet meets.

The young Kalgasnik [Collective Farmer] society, which now serves about 300,000 rural physical culturists, is growing.

Playgrounds and stadiums have been built in the cities and villages. The Belorussian Republic Institute of Physical Culture in Minsk and the Vitebsk, Grodno and Gomel Technicums train instructors and coaches. Thirty thousand volunteer instructors have been trained. This is fostering further improvement in the work of the sports groups.

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FOREIGN

Nevertheless, this match was a play-off for three teams: Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the U.S.A.

All the sports correspondents predicted that the U.S.A. would lose. In this case three teams would have had an equal number of points. The Czechoslovak team, having a considerably higher goal score, would then have taken second place.

However, to everyone's surprise, the match between Canada and the U.S.A. resulted in a tie, and this gave the Americans an extra point which enabled them to finish second. The backstage deal was so obvious that even the bourgeois Norwegian press was obliged to comment on it openly.

Dagbladet, for instance, stated that "the match produced a strange impression" and that "it is difficult to believe that the tie was not arranged beforehand."

The Norwegian press also cites excerpts from the Swedish newspapers, in particular from Göteborgs-Posten and others, which also state that the result of the match between the Americans and the Canadians was a put-up job.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

FEB. 27—MARCH 4, INCLUSIVE

[Note: Pravda and Izvestia of Feb. 29 were not received in New York City in time to index below.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

KATYN MASSACRE

Statement by government of Polish Republic [condemning U.S. Congressional hearings on Katyn Forest murders], Pr-Izv 1/4-800.* Voice of the Polish people—Press exposes vile provocation of American propaganda, by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 2/4-1100.* Polish public supports statement by Polish government—People castigate American provocateurs—Polish press reactions to statement by government of Polish Republic, Izv 2/4-1000. Note from Soviet government to U.S. government, Pr 3/1-400, Izv 4/1-400.* Polish people react with scorn to American imperialists' current provocations [Editorial in Kurjer codzienny], Pr 3/4-400, Izv 4/4-400.* Report by the Special Commission for Determining and Investigating the Circumstances of the Shooting of Polish Officer Prisoners of War in the Katyn Forest by the German Fascist Invaders [Originally printed in Pravda, Jan. 26, 1944], Pr 3/2,3,4-14,000, Izv 4/3,4-8000.

ATLANTIC PACT

On North Atlantic Council session in Lisbon, Pr-Izv 27/4-800. Aggressors' gathering in Lisbon [intensified the contradictions among them], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 28/3-1600. "An American election bluff"—Paris newspapers on session of North Atlantic Council [Plan for 50 divisions for "European army" by 1952 exists only on paper], Izv 28/4-175. On international themes: Aggressors' Lisbon deal, by B. Vronsky, Izv 1/4-1100. Military maneuvers of U.S.A., Britain, Italy and France in Mediterranean Sea, Izv 27/3-50.

PEACE FRONT

Indian people are against war [All-India Peace Council meeting in Delhi], by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 27/3-550. Speech by Chairman of All-India Peace Council Kitchlev at press conference in Delhi, Izv 27/3-225.

FAR EAST

Chiang Kai-shek bands are being ferried into northern Burma [London dateline], Pr 4/4-200. China.—Fraternal help [Application of new Soviet method of preparing semicellulose from rice straw yields positive results in paper industry], Pr 27/1-200. New tasks of Chinese agriculture [set forth in government resolution], Izv 28/3-225.

India.—International film festival opens in Calcutta, Pr 2/3-100, Izv 2/2-125. Results of elections to House of the People of Indian Parliament, Izv 4/4-250. Indian Parliament extends preventive confinement law [providing for arrest and indefinite imprisonment without trial of anyone suspected of "subversive" activity], Pr 3/4-75. Delegation of Soviet cultural figures leaves for India, Pr-Izv 4/4-125.

Japan.—Japanese reaction waxes insolent [Police instructed to use firearms against "Communist rioters"], Pr 27/4-275. Protest movement in Australia against ratification of separate Japanese treaty, Izv 27/4-200. Protests against conversion of Japan into colony and military springboard of U.S.A. [Signing of administrative agreement meets with people's disapproval], Izv 1/3-400. Protests in Japan against signing of American-Japanese "administrative agreement" [Opposition by Japanese political parties], Izv 2/4-200. Mass meeting in Tokyo [protesting government's reactionary policy], Pr 3/4-200, Izv 4/4-75.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 27/4-75; Pr-Izv 28/4-100; Pr-Izv 1/4-75; Pr-Izv 2/4-75; Pr 3/4-100; Pr-Izv 4/4-75. Against American atrocities [Shanghai newspaper articles], Pr 27/4-250; under heading Chinese people protest vigorously against American atrocities in Korea, Izv 27/4-300. Statement by Kuo Mo-jo on American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea, Pr-Izv 27/4-750. Statement by Vice-Chairman of Korean Peace Committee Li Tia Tiun [protesting use of bacteriological weapons in Korea], Pr-Izv 28/4-250. Order of Military Committee of Korean People's Democratic Republic [on measures to combat epidemic caused by Americans' use of bacteriological weapons], Pr 1/4-100, Izv 2/4-100. American aggressors continue to use bacteriological weapons in Korea, Pr 2/4-400; with subhead Hsinhua report, Izv 2/4-400. Despatch of Chinese medical workers to Korea, Pr-Izv 2/4-100. World Federation of Trade Unions protests Americans' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea, Izv 2/4-250, Pr 3/4-250. Nationwide wave of wrath [against Americans' use of bacteriological weapons], by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 2/4-800. Order of Military Committee of Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pr 4/4-350; under heading Order of Military Committee of Korean People's Democratic Republic on measures to combat American interventionists' use of bacteriological weapons, Izv 4/4-350. Correspondent of Korean Telegraphic Agency on use of bacteriological weapons by American aggressors in Korea, Pr 4/4-450. Japanese criminals of bacteriological warfare are in American aggressors' service [Hsinhua report], Pr 4/4-500. (Cartoon)—American "civilization" in Korea, by Kukryniksy, Pr 27/4. Interventionists' crimes [as related in six American soldiers' diaries], by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 27/4-1200. Stay the hand of murderers! [Jen Min Jih Pao editorial on Koje Island prisoner-of-war camp], Pr 27/4-400. Interventionists' savage violence against prisoners of war [on Koje Island], Pr 27/4-250; under heading Americans' savage violence against prisoners of war in Korea, Izv 27/4-200. Protests against violence against prisoners of war on Koje Island, Pr 28/4-150; with subhead Statement by Chairman of Chinese Red Cross Society Li Teh-chuan, Izv 28/4-100. American war criminals must suffer severe punishment, Pr 28/4-100; with subhead Statement by General Secretary of Korean Peace Committee, Izv 28/4-100. Wrangling in camp of South Korean puppets of Washington [Struggle for power between Syngman Rhee and "Democratic National Party" of South Korea]; Izv 28/4-350. Chinese people hold American aggressors up to shame, Izv 28/4-350. Korean people protest American aggressors' monstrous crimes, Izv 28/4-175. Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers arrives in Korea [to investigate crimes], Pr 3/4-50. Hsinhua on Korean talks, Izv 27/4-550. Truce talks in Korea, Pr 28/4-300.

Mongolia.—Friendship in name of peace and building new life—On sixth anniversary of Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Aid between Soviet Union and Mongolian People's Republic, Pr 27/3-1100. Indestructible friendship of Soviet and Mongolian peoples, Izv 27/3-1400. Formal meeting of Presidium of Great National Hural and Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers on occasion of sixth anniversary of Soviet-Mongolian treaty, Pr 28/3-650, Izv 28/4-650. Session of Great National Hural of Mongolian People's Republic ends, Izv 2/2-200. Message of greeting to Comrade J. V. Stalin from session of Great National Hural of Mongolian People's Republic, Pr-Izv 4/1-650. Festival of Soviet films [opens in Ulan-Bator], Pr 27/3-100.

Pakistan.—Bloody events in Dacca [Police kill, injure and arrest demonstrators demanding that Bengali be acknowledged as a state language along with Urdu], Pr 28/4-350.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Rationalizers' movement [doubles productivity in resin enterprise and cuts down expenses in flour-grinding industries], Pr 27/1-150. Construction of Pekin-Kavaje Irrigation Canal in Albania, Izv 2/2-125. Session of Albanian National Assembly [opens], Pr 4/1-175.

Bulgaria.—Achievements in electrification of country [279 villages electrified in 1951], Pr 27/1-175. Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is growing stronger [On 74th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation by Russian soldiers], Pr 4/1-225.

Czechoslovakia.—Statement by Czechoslovak Foreign Affairs Ministry [U.S. citizen of Polish origin who fled to Czechoslovakia turned over to Polish authorities], Pr 4/4-150.

Finland.—Behind the screen of "economic stabilization" [Finnish press' picture of "stabilized" economy is misrepresentation], by S. Smirnov, Pr 28/4-1600.

Greece.—Stop the shooting of Greek patriots—Letter from S. K. Tsarapkin to President of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly on situation of political prisoners in Greek jails, Pr-Izv 28/4-600. Letter from Alternative Representative to Permanent Delegation of U.S.S.R. to U.N. Tsarapkin to President of General Assembly Padilla Nervo [on new arrests of Greek leaders], Izv 1/3-too. Save Greek patriots' lives—Letter from S. K. Tsarapkin to President of U.N. General Assembly, Pr 4/3-600.

Hungary.—Hungarian note to Yugoslav government [on violation of air boundaries], Pr-Izv 27/3-400. Celebration of a great friendship [Fourth anniversary of Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between Soviet Union and Hungary], by Staff Correspondent I. Vinnichenko, Izv 28/3-1000. Along path of socialist industrialization, by Secretary of Central Committee of Hungarian Working People's Party Erno Gero, Pr 1/3-2700.

Poland.—Polish Sejm meets, Izv 28/3-75. Poland's national economic plan for 1952 [approved by Sejm], Pr 4/1-175.

Rumania.—Session of Bucharest People's Council, Izv 28/3-175. Growth of workers' industrial culture [Worker at Resita combine becomes patron of young turners and drillers], Pr 4/1-125.

NEAR EAST

Egypt.—Government crisis in Egypt—New manifestation of Anglo-American antagonisms [Premier Aly Maher Pasha resigns], Pr 2/3-500, Izv 2/4-500. New Egyptian government's first act [Fuad al Awal University closed indefinitely], Pr 3/4-50; Izv 4/4-50. Egyptian Parliament dissolved, Pr-Izv 4/4-25.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—In Allied Council for Austria [Discussion of use of gliders and assigning to Austrian government of additional telephone line between Vienna and Munich], Izv 2/4-800.

Germany.—German people support appeal by German Democratic Republic government—Great satisfaction with reply by Soviet government [in Eastern and Western Germany], Pr 27/3-750, Izv 27/4-900. German people advocate swiftest possible conclusion of peace treaty with Germany [Support expressed by various organizations], Pr-Izv 28/4-600. German people demand swiftest possible conclusion of peace treaty with Germany, Pr 1/4-500. On international themes: On road to unity and peace [Appeal by German Democratic Republic and Soviet government's reply], by B. Vronsky, Izv 1/4-1000. Imperialists' maneuvers are doomed to failure [Even with U.S. help, Bonn clique cannot crush German people's desire for speedy conclusion of peace treaty], by Staff Correspondent P. Naumov, Pr 2/3-1500. Entire German people support demand for swiftest possible conclusion of peace treaty with Germany, Pr 2/3-500. German people want a peaceful life—Speech by Max Reimann in Stuttgart, Pr 3/4-275. Statement by Council of Ministers of German Democratic Republic [on Bonn government's position on conclusion of peace treaty], Pr 4/4-1600.

WESTERN EUROPE

France.—"International of Traitors" in a French court [Trial of two French writers], Pr 1/4-1000, Izv 1/4-900. Resignation of French government, by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 1/4-1600. Government crisis in France [Faure government falls], Izv 1/4-450; [Attempts to form new government fail], Pr 3/4-100, Izv 4/4-100. [Pinay to form government], Pr-Izv 4/4-75. On government crisis in France—Statement by French Communist Party, Pr 2/4-550.

Great Britain.—British miners fight for their rights [Derbyshire Council of National Miners' Union recommends its workers refuse Saturday work until government withdraws proposed "economy measures" aimed against social services], Pr 27/3-175. In British Parliament [Laborite no-confidence resolution rejected], Izv 28/4-75. Stormy session of British Parliament [Debate on foreign policy], by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 1/3-1600. Growth of unemployment in Britain, Pr 1/3-150. British writer D. Aldridge arrives in Moscow, Pr 3/4-25. For peace and friendship with U.S.S.R.! [Annual conference of Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society], Pr 4/4-750.

Italy.—Resolution of plenary session of Italian Socialist Party Central Committee [demands that government set dates for municipal elections in Southern Italy], Pr 28/3-300. Statement by Palmiro Pagliatti to Unita correspondent [on postponement of municipal elections in Southern and Central Italy], Pr 4/3-300, Izv 4/4-300.

Malaya.—Anti-British demonstrations in Malta [Valetta workers strike], Pr 27/4-100.

The Netherlands.—Dutch workers honor memory of victims of Hitlerite occupation, Pr 27/3-125. "American pressure is becoming unbearable"—Protests in the Netherlands against American yoke, Pr 4/3-300.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada.—Thirtieth anniversary of Labor-Progressive Party of Canada, Pr 2/3-550.

Chile.—Miners' strike in Chile, Izv 27/3-50; Pr 1/3-50.

Latin America.—Bolivian appeal to Latin American countries [to support measures directed against U.S. "economic aggression"], Pr 2/4-75.

Mexico.—On failure of military talks between Mexico and U.S.A., Pr 2/3-225; under heading Mexican and Argentinian press on failure of military talks between Mexico and U.S.A., Izv 2/4-175.

United States.—On international themes: "Revelations" by John Foster Dulles [In speech to Princeton University Alumni Association, Dulles admits that dollars cannot buy U.S. domination over other peoples], by B. Vronsky, Izv 1/4-350. (Feuilleton)—The Middle Ages in America [Evangelist Billy Graham prays for salvation of America and continuation of Korean war], by D. Zaslavsky, Pr 2/4-750.

AFRICA

Situation in Tunisia [Demonstrations and strikes], Pr 28/4-300.

WORLD ECONOMY

On World Economic Conference [Reports from Iran, Belgium and Japan], Pr 28/3-650; under heading Preparations for World Economic Conference in Moscow [Japan, Iran, Uruguay and Indonesia], Izv 28/3-800. On World Economic Conference, Pr 28/3-200; under heading All-China Preparations Committee on convocation of World Economic Conference, Izv 28/3-200. On World Economic Conference [Reports from Chinese People's Republic, Indonesia, U.S.A., Austria and Italy], Pr 1/3-600; [France, U.S.A. and Indonesia], Izv 1/3-500; [the Netherlands], Pr 2/4-100. West German press on forthcoming World Economic Conference in Moscow, Izv 2/2-200.

LITERATURE

Gogol Days in Poland, Pr 27/1-200. Gogol Days abroad: Gogol's works in China, by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov [Peking dateline], Pr 2/3-800. Great teacher of realism, by Zdenek Nejedly [Prague dateline], Pr 2/3-600. Preparations for Gogol Days [Reports from Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolian People's Republic and Korean People's Democratic Republic], Izv 2/2-550. Pride of mankind [Gogol] by Paul Eluard, Pr 4/2-100. Gogol Days abroad [Reports from Korea, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Sweden and the Netherlands], Pr 4/3-800. Chinese people honor Gogol's memory, by Peking University professor Tsao Ching-hua, Pr 4/3-800.

SPORTS

Results of winter Olympics in Oslo, Izv 27/4-100. Soviet women athletes leave for Finland, Pr 28/4-100, Izv 28/4-175. For world skating championship [Meet opens in Kokkola, Finland], Pr 2/4-450, Izv 2/4-225. For world skating championship—Soviet athletes' brilliant victory [with photograph of world speed ice-skating champion L. Selikhova], Pr 3/4-800. Finnish press on Soviet women athletes' successes, Pr 4/4-125. Soviet athletes' brilliant victory [with photograph of L. Selikhova], Izv 4/4-200. Chess tournament in Budapest, Pr 1/4-175; under heading International chess tournament in Hungary, Izv 1/4-150. Chess tournament in Budapest, by Grand Master V. Ragozin, Pr 4/4-225. Chess tournament in Budapest, by Grand Master Smyslov, Izv 4/4-150.

MISCELLANY

Preparations in U.S.A. for International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr 1/3-175. Conference in defense of children in Cuba [New York dateline], Pr 1/4-75. Appeal by Women's International Democratic Federation [for peace and celebration of International Women's Day on March 8], Pr 4/3-500. Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 1/4-300.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

MARXISM-LENINISM

V. I. Lenin's writings in Finnish [Second volume published], Izv 27/1-50. Vol. X of J. V. Stalin's "Works" in Kirgiz, Pr 28/1-50. Vols. VIII and IX of V. I. Lenin's "Works" in Lithuanian, Pr-Izv 2/1-50. Outstanding work of creative Marxism—Toward 15th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's report at February-March plenary session of Party Central Committee in 1937, by V. Nikolayev, Izv 2/2-2700.

COMMUNIST PARTY

(Editorial)—Bolshevist purposefulness in work, Pr 27/1-1300. Plenary session of Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, by Staff Correspondent V. Sitov, Pr 27/2-1300.* From latest mail: Useless Scheme [Birobidzhan City Party Committee "invents" new method of training propagandists instead of using ordinary seminars], Pr 27/3-175. Follow-up: "Improper attitude

toward criticism" [District Party committee acknowledges error in reprimanding Communist for writing critical newspaper article], Pr 27/3-125. Follow-up: "Once begun, see matter through to end" [Lvov City Party Committee charts measures to improve ideological training of city's intelligentsia], Pr 27/3-125. Plenary session of Khabarovsk Territory Party Committee [discusses vegetable and dairy production], Pr 28/2-225. Province Party committee on scientific societies [Dnepropetrovsk Province societies criticized for failure to apply latest discoveries to production processes], Pr 28/2-175. Plenary session of Velikiye Luki Province Party Committee [discusses flax cultivation], Pr 1/2-125. Follow-up: "District committee reports in province Party committee" [Baranovichi Province Party Committee Bureau acts to improve preparation of reports], Pr 1/2-125. (Advertisement)—Bolshevik No. 4 [on sale], Pr 2/4-100.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Eighth Congress of Kirgiz Young Communist Leage [ends], Pr 28/2-100.

STATE AND LAW

Letter to editor: Organize issuing of certificates [Novosibirsk Province Soviets send out many unnecessary ones], by Instructor for Novosibirsk Province Soviet Executive Committee F. Shamritsky, Izv 27/2-300. Decree of Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet on convocation of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet in Moscow, March 26, 1952, Pr-Izv 28/1-50. (Feuilleton)—Loafers [Careless officials fail to check credentials of job applicants, hire crooks], by A. Yerokhin, Pr 28/2-1100. Work of the Soviets: Training Soviet cadres, by Secretary of Stavropol Territory Party Committee A. Vaskov, Izv 28/2-1500. On voters' mandates [305 of 350 requests made during election campaign carried out by Kazan City Soviet Deputies], by Staff Correspondent A. Dyachenko, Izv 28/2-150. Session of Azerbaidzhan Republic Supreme Soviet [to begin April 1], Izv 1/1-50. Session of Leningrad City Soviet [discusses measures to implement 1952 municipal development plan], by Staff Correspondent K. Sukhin, Izv 1/2-275. Letter to editor: Concerning supplying of report blanks and forms [Decentralization of printing and distribution would save much time and money], by sorter of Kiev Province Consumers' Cooperative Department Store Warehouse Ye. Igoinikov, Izv 1/2-400. Letters from a district: Winter on the Sheksna—1. In district Soviet executive committee [Soviet successfully handles problems involved in making small river part of Volga-Don navigation system], by P. Belyavsky, Izv 1/3-2000. Presentation of orders and medals of U.S.S.R. [to writer K. A. Fedin, auditors for U.S.S.R. and Russian Republic Ministries of State Control and U.S.S.R. Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy I. F. Tevosyan], Izv 2/1-200. On opening of third session of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet [Time and place of meetings March 5], Pr-Izv 4/1-25.

WOMEN

Women in fight for peace [Meeting in Moscow organized by board of Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge and by Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee], Pr 2/2-200. On International Women's Day, March 8—Decree of Party Central Committee, Pr 3/1-1600, Izv 4/1-1600. Toward International Women's Day [Preparations in Moscow, Kiev and Minsk], Pr 4/1-400.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

New city [for Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station builders rapidly takes shape], Pr 27/1-200. Aviation serves surveyors [Airplanes deliver supplies and equipment to outlying Kara-Kum survey teams], Izv 27/2-150. People of great construction projects: Maturity [Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center dredge operator Ivan Akusok develops into mature, creative worker], by Peter Nikitin, Izv 27/2-1400. (Photograph)—Ivan Akusok, Izv 27/2. Selfless labor of [Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station] builders, by Staff Correspondents V. Yakhnevich and V. Malakhov, Pr 28/1-500. Where the dam will be [Kakhovka cofferdam nears completion], Izv 28/1-600. New victory on Volga-Don [Second unit of Karpovka Pumping Station put into operation], Pr 1/1-125. New success of Volga-Don builders, Izv 1/1-150. Trains run to Takhia-Tash [Line completed, first locomotives arrive at Main Turkmenian Canal base], Pr 1/1-125. First train arrives at Takhia-Tash, Izv 1/1-100. Enthusiasts at great construction project [Work at Tsimlyanskaya], Pr 2/1-175. Construction projects of communism are nationwide cause!—At Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center [Major work at present is mounting equipment for power plant and completing concrete dam], Pr 3/1-600. Aid to great construction projects [Workers from South Urals plants instruct builders in use of construction equipment], Pr 27/1-300. For great construction projects [Krasnoyarsk and Zaporozhye enterprises fill orders ahead of schedule], Izv 27/1-200; [Leningrad, Kiev and Alma-Ata enterprises], Izv 28/1-350; [Moscow enterprise], Pr 1/1-400. Contribution of Donets Basin working people [30 Stalino Province enterprises working on construction project orders], by Secretary of Stalino Province Party Committee A. Struyev, Izv 1/1-850. In U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [Presidium discusses work of Crimea branch in connection with construction of Northern Crimea Canal], Pr 1/1-200. Soviet science helps great construction projects—Interview with President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Chairman of Committee to Aid Great Construction Projects of Communism, Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, Izv 1/1-850. In a scientific laboratory [Ukraine Academy of Sciences' Hydrology and Hydrotechny Institute draws up plans for Kakhovka and Southern Ukraine projects], Izv 2/1-600. Conference of Moscow city and Province industry and transport officials [opens], Pr 1/1-200. Vital problems of Kazakhstan's water resources [Chief Water Resources Administration under Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers heavily criticized by conference on water resource development], by Staff Correspondent for Kazakh Republic A. Zemtsov, Pr 1/2-1000.

INDUSTRY

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Textile workers' sanatoriums [Three to be opened in Vladimir Province during 1952], Pr 28/2-150. Readers report [Four items], Izv 28/2-200. News notes [Four items], Izv 27/2-150; [Three], Izv 2/2-100.

IDEOLOGICAL WORK (Continued From Page 9) — FEATURE

and must constantly look after the ideological training of professional youth—young scientists, writers, actors, artists—and help them in their creative work.

A most important task of Y.C.L. organizations is to intensify ideological work in every possible way, subordinating it to the tasks of communist construction, fostering among youth a communist attitude toward work, resolutely struggling against violation of labor discipline, against the unconscientious attitude of some toward the job at hand.

All our ideological work among youth must be aimed at training a new generation of Soviet people—selfless builders of communism, profoundly ideology-minded, devoted to the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

CONCERNING A FAULTY DISSERTATION. (By Docent A. Khamrayev. Pravda vostoka [Truth of the East], daily organ of the Communist Party and government of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Feb. 20, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... The discussions held in recent years in various branches of science have revealed manifestations of bourgeois ideology, alien to Soviet society, and have opened up wide prospects for science. Our press has revealed nationalist distortions in the works of a number of scholars of the national republics.

However, not all the institutions of learning in Uzbekistan have drawn the necessary conclusions. This can be the only explanation of the fact that works containing theoretical errors are still being published in our midst and people are being allowed to defend theses which are on a low ideological level and which abound in defective tenets. As an example one can cite A. Babakhodzhayev's defense of his thesis entitled "Afghan-Bukhara Relations and the Intrigues of British Imperialism in Central Asia, 1918-1924." Of course the theme selected by the author is a topical one. Comrade Babakhodzhayev has used a number of new documents from the archives and some of these documents are being made public for the benefit of knowledge for the first time. But Comrade Babakhodzhayev's work has a number of serious political and methodological errors. These are due above all to the fact that the author indiscriminately used a large number of the dirty writings of mortal enemies of the Soviet motherland—White Guards, Moslem nationalists, despicable traitors to the motherland—and used these sources without showing that they distort facts and events, without revealing their extreme bias. The main sources for the thesis were books by the arch-fascist and pan-Turkist Radzhab Baisun and the British and French spies Esserton, Castagnier and others.

Giving numerous quotations from the documents used, the author follows them submissively, fails to comment on them, often does not give a political assessment of them—and this leads in the final reckoning to objectivism.

The author attributes so much significance to the counterrevolutionary reports, notes and memoirs of the enemies of our motherland that he assigns them almost ten pages in the section entitled "Short Bibliography of the Most Important Sources and Literature," while he assigns the classics of Marxism-Leninism one and one-half pages, and these have been put in after the list of the writings of the Bukhara Emir and the Anglo-French spies.

The actual composition of the thesis also arouses grave doubts. While the author allots only three pages to the Bukhara revolution of 1920, giving, moreover, only extremely cursory and compressed bits of information, he allots a full 50 pages to "Enver's Bukhara Adventure." In this chapter, based in the main on the writings of the pan-Turkist Baisun, the author for almost 20 pages "studies" Enver's life carefully and in detail up to his appearance in Central Asia, quotes in detail all Enver's anti-Soviet appeals and messages, and in conclusion gives such "very important" information as who was given Enver's underclothes, his personal revolver and even his beloved horse, Sultan, after the inglorious death of this mortal foe of the peoples of Central Asia.

At the same time the author has not found it necessary to show in detail the struggle of the Uzbek and Tadzhik working people against Enver and his bands, to reveal fully the tremendous aid given by the great Russian people to the peoples of Central Asia.

The errors which abound in the dissertation have been repeated by the author in his printed articles.

Izvestia [Journal] of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Republic (No. 5 for 1948) published an article by Babakhodzhayev entitled "The Intrigues of British Imperialism in Central Asia and the Situation in Bukhara in 1918-1920." ...

Notwithstanding the fact that the article is devoted to exposing the intrigues of British imperialism, the author has failed to show the counterrevolutionary activity in Bukhara of the British intelligence agent Bailey and the British hireling Osipov.

It is difficult to understand how an article containing such serious shortcomings was allowed to be published in so authoritative an organ as the Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Republic, the editor of which is V. Yu. Zakhidov.

In his latest article entitled "The Failure of the Pan-Islamic Venture of the British Stooge Enver in Central Asia in 1921-1922," published in the magazine Zvezda vostoka [Star of the East] (No. 12 for 1951), Babakhodzhayev, as in his former works, devotes his main attention to the writings of the pan-Turkist Baisun, to the life of the reactionary spy Enver, and to his correspondence. The author attempts to make the point that the pan-Islamists and pan-Turkists of Central Asia were directed in their activity by orders from outside, that they had in fact no organized center. Instead of the well-defined and clear-cut definition of pan-Islamism and pan-Turkism given by Comrade Stalin in his report to the Tenth Party Congress, Babakhodzhayev quotes an excerpt from the reactionary Turkish newspaper Tan, in which pan-Turkism is shown as a movement connected only with the German imperialists. Babakhodzhayev should have shown that the Turkish pan-Turkists have become the paid agents of the American imperialists. He should have shown the essentially aggressive and reactionary nature of pan-Turkism and this he failed to do. ...

Babakhodzhayev's dissertation and articles are an example of a superficial and irresponsible attitude to the important question of the modern history of Uzbekistan.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

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SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book]. bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.